

# FOREIGN TRADE

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**Right Hon. C. D. Howe**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**M. W. Mackenzie**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 26, 1949

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**COVER SUBJECT**—Entrance to Canada Dock, in Liverpool, the destination of foodstuffs and other products of this country for distribution in the Midlands. Canada was the source of supply for 43.7 per cent of all the major food products imported by Great Britain last year, amounting to 82,873,631 cwts. This represents a decline of 9.15 per cent from 1947, but the volume in 1948 was twice that supplied by this country in 1938. (See report published on page 418 of this issue.)

*Photo by Stewart Bale Limited.*

# Canada Supplies Britain With Big Part of Imported Foodstuffs

*Source of supply for 43·66 per cent of all major products—Aggregate volume of all food imports lower last year, but total value was higher and 2½ times that of 1938 on comparable basis—Average value of items originating in Canada lower than for other countries.*

By W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist)

**L**ONDON, February 10, 1949.—Canada was the supply source for 43·66 per cent of the major food products imported by Great Britain during the past year, which compares with 47·73 per cent in 1947 and with only 18·65 per cent in 1938. If the foodstuffs in which Canada is not interested were eliminated from these calculations, it would be noted that the Dominion provided 61·81 per cent last year, compared with 67·27 per cent in 1947 and with 26·27 per cent in 1938. British imports of foodstuffs from Canada amounted to 82·87 million cwts. last year, as against 91·22 million cwts. in 1947 and with 41·18 million cwts. in 1938. These figures represent a decline of 9·15 per cent from 1947 to 1948, but the volume last year was twice that supplied by Canada in 1938.

With the exception of condensed milk, the average values, declared for customs purposes, of the principal foodstuffs obtained from Canada were lower than the values of similar products imported by the United Kingdom from other countries. As indicated in the table below, the average value for Canadian wheat in 1948 was £1 per cwt., whereas that for wheat from other sources of supply was £1·5 per cwt. The average value for bacon from Canada was £10 per cwt., compared with £11·4 per cwt. for bacon

**Average Values of Imported Foodstuffs**

	(Per cwt.)		
	1938 £	1947 £	1948 £
Wheat—			
Canadian .....	0.388	0.983	1.014
Other .....	0.376	1.572	1.552
Wheat flour—			
Canadian .....	0.572	1.422	1.410
Other .....	0.469	1.824	2.172
Bacon—			
Canadian .....	4.324	7.916	10.054
Other .....	4.542	8.050	11.373
Cheese—			
Canadian .....	3.432	7.534	8.706
Other .....	3.267	8.316	8.709
Eggs, shell—			
Canadian .....	5.069	10.308	11.777
Other .....	3.805	9.590	11.951
Condensed milk (unsweetened)—			
Canadian .....	2.021	3.669	3.734
Other .....	1.877	3.861	3.699
Casings—			
Canadian .....	11.613	26.999	32.112
Other .....	12.235	35.639	45.707
Apples—			
Canadian .....	0.804	2.425	.....
Other .....	0.885	2.163	2.581
Tomatoes (canned)—			
Canadian .....	1.062	2.433	.....
Other .....	1.098	4.323	4.000
Salmon—			
Canadian .....	4.318	7.850	10.232
Other .....	3.858	11.033	11.837





United Kingdom—Canada was the principal source of supply for wheat, having provided 78·6 per cent in 1948, as compared with 82 per cent in 1947 and with 28·3 per cent in 1938. Imports of Canadian wheat flour have greatly increased since before the war. Shipments in 1938 amounted to 3·6 million cwts., as compared with 13·2 million cwts. in 1947 and 12·7 million cwts. in 1948. Canada supplied Great Britain with 78·4 per cent of her imported wheat flour requirements last year.

*National Film Board Photo*



from other countries. On the other hand, it should be noted that Great Britain paid more for many items imported in 1938 from Canada than for similar products purchased in other countries.

The pattern of postwar trade follows fairly closely that of prewar years, except that the quantities of various foodstuffs obtained from different countries vary substantially, and some items have disappeared for the time being. The trade in imported foodstuffs is being re-established, and it is expected that many countries will be in a position this year to renew or to increase supplies available for export.

#### Canada was Principal Source of Wheat Supply

Whereas Australia provided the United Kingdom with approximately 31 million cwts of wheat in 1938, and then disappeared as a source of supply during the war years, she was able to furnish about half that quantity in 1948. India is no longer exporting wheat, and supplies obtained from the United States have fallen to a negligible figure. Canada was the principal source of supply, having provided 78·6 per cent of the wheat imports in 1948, compared with 82 per cent in 1947 and with 28·3 per cent in 1938.

Canada has increased substantially her exports of wheat flour to Great Britain since before the war, shipments in 1938 amounting to 3·6 million cwts., compared with 13·2 million cwts. in 1947 and 12·7 million cwts. in 1948. Total imports rose materially during the same period. Canada supplied Great Britain with 78·4 per cent of her imported wheat flour requirements last year. The total imports of wheat and wheat flour in the past year were lower by 8·4 million cwts. than in 1938.

#### Bacon and Hams Supplied Mainly by Canada

Imports of bacon and hams declined substantially during the last ten years, the total in 1948 amounting to only 2·69 million cwts., compared with 7·53 million cwts. in 1938, representing a decrease of 64·3 per cent. Canada was the principal source of supply last year, having provided 69·4 per cent of the bacon and hams imported by the United Kingdom, compared with 74·4 per cent in 1947 and with 22·4 per cent in 1938.

#### British Imports of Canadian Foodstuffs

	1938	1947	1948
	(Cwts. of 112 pounds)		
Wheat .....	28,830,526	68,761,248	66,565,640
Wheat flour .....	3,652,616	13,216,762	12,722,429
Oats and oat products .....	1,974,434	2,308,686	77,175
Beans, dried .....	254,412	57,605	5
Peas .....			
Beef .....	14,783	292,543	415,554
Meat (canned pork) .....	16,317	118,939	57,962
Bacon, hams .....	1,690,565	1,962,123	1,871,263
Pork offals .....	9,895	36,266	12,878
Cheese .....	677,737	458,613	324,110
Poultry .....	12,501	107,452	9
Eggs, shell .....	17,578	649,793	537,738
Eggs, frozen .....		14,415	106,379
Eggs, dried .....		110,453	92,907
Milk, condensed .....	179,288	245,559	11,654
Milk powder .....		86,746	377
Casings .....	7,986	5,283	2,239
Apples, fresh .....	3,006,589	663,145	
Fruits, canned .....	198,184	110,063	96
Tomato products .....	383,888	219,653	963
Vegetable products .....	72,529	12,602	14,509
SO <sub>2</sub> fruits .....	26,980	70,733	3,430
Salmon, canned .....	155,679	208,060	56,314
Potatoes, not new .....		1,500,000	
Total .....	41,182,487	91,216,742	82,873,631



*Bacon*

Foodstuffs purchased by Great Britain from other countries last year amounted to 189·79 million cwts., which is a slight decline from 191·08 million cwts. in 1947. The total for 1938 was 220·84 million cwts. Compared with prewar years, the principal decreases are in wheat, meat, pig

#### British Imports of Foodstuffs from Other Countries

	1938	1947 (Thousand cwts.)	1948
Wheat and flour .....	109,303	101,755	100,872
Oats and oat products .....	2,172	2,306	6,049
Beans and peas (dried) .....	2,855	1,244	656
Meat, beef, mutton, etc. ....	21,040	23,050	17,425
Pig products .....	9,116	3,383	3,375
Rabbits .....	256	574	989
Poultry and game .....	470	612	520
Sausages .....	2	22	9
Meat pastes, etc. ....	10	254	73
Butter .....	9,517	4,324	5,452
Cheese .....	2,927	3,825	3,144
Eggs, shell .....	3,245	1,354	1,810
Eggs, dried and frozen .....	943	945	714
Milk, canned .....	1,634	1,416	618
Milk powder .....	355	1,020	404
Biscuits .....	127	68	42
Fruit and vegetables, fresh ..	42,321	29,589	34,338
Casings .....	101	97	73
Fish .....	1,635	4,284	4,271
Fish, shell, etc. ....	732	587	254
Salmon, canned .....	1,151	665	94
Sardines .....	90	487	229
Dates .....	437	1,039	862
Fruits, dried .....	3,526	3,161	2,514
Fruits, preserved .....	811	611	928
Fruits, canned .....	3,997	1,688	793
Jams .....	63	744	921
Confectionery .....	561	117	920
Vegetables, preserved .....	1,428	1,846	1,428
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>220,840</b>	<b>191,082</b>	<b>189,791</b>



products, butter, shell eggs, fresh fruits, vegetables, and canned fruits. Increases are shown by oats and oat products, cheese and frozen fish.

The cost of imports for 1948 reached the high level of £540·38 millions, compared with £517·83 millions in 1947 and £246·87 millions in 1938. Reducing the figures to comparable levels, the cost per cwt. in 1948 was £2·9, compared with £2·7 in 1947 and £1·1 in 1938. Thus the cost of imports has risen in 1948 to slightly more than 2½ times that of prewar days.

	1938	1947	1948
Imports, cwts. ....	220,840,439	191,082,263	189,791,220
Value .....	£246,873,487	£517,836,728	£540,383,598
Value, per cwt. ....	£1.1	£2.7	£2.9

### Bulk of Beef Imports Now Frozen

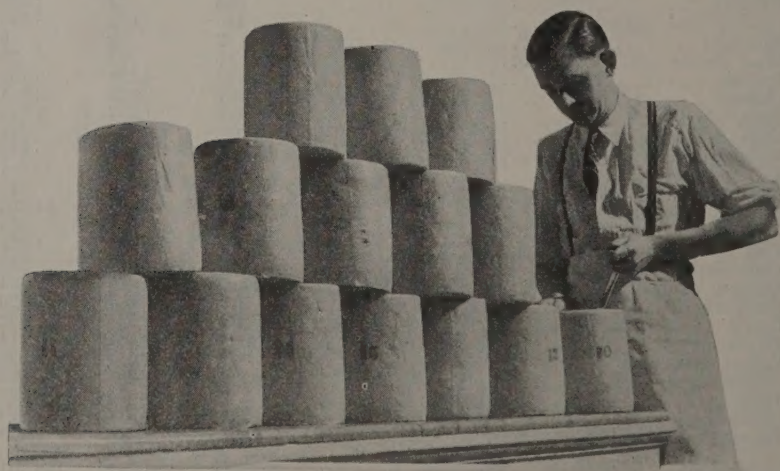
An important and perhaps significant change has taken place in imports of beef, and whereas the larger part of prewar imports were "chilled" they are now frozen. The relative figures are as follows:

	1938 '000 cwts.	1947 '000 cwts.	1948 '000 cwts.
Chilled .....	8.963	0.001	0.000
Frozen, bone in .....	1.630	6.012	5.944
Frozen, boneless .....	0.913	3.879	1.504

The total imports of meat of all descriptions, including canned meat and bacon, were 20·8 million cwts. in 1948 and 26·4 million cwts. in 1947, compared with 30·1 million cwts. in 1938. The decline of 30·7 per cent in 1948, compared with 1938, coupled with a material increase in population, accounts for the smallness of the present meat ration.

**United Kingdom—Shipments of Canadian cheese to Great Britain in 1948 totalled 324,110 cwts., as compared with 458,613 cwts. in 1947 and 677,737 cwts. in 1938. Over a period of seventy-five years, Canada has established a standard of quality for her cheese of cheddar type, which has enjoyed a ready sale in Great Britain.**

*National Film Board Photo*





# Canadian Sales to Switzerland Greatly Increased Last Year

*Increased purchases of cereals, flour, aluminum, copper, upper leather, rubber tires, sewing machines, drugs and chemicals from Canada swell imports by 43 million francs over those for 1947—Exports to Canada declined—Adverse balance of trade increased.*

**By Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor for Canada**

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on the foreign trade of Switzerland during 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. One Canadian dollar equals 4.28 Swiss francs.)

**B**ERNE, January 28, 1949.—Canadian exports to Switzerland increased in 1948 by 43 million francs as compared with those for 1947. Increases were mainly in the following groups of commodities: cereals; flour; aluminum; copper; upper leather; rubber tires; sewing machines; drugs and chemicals. A considerable number of new products was added to the list of Canadian exports to Switzerland, among which linseed oils and synthetic resins are prominent. Sales to Canada decreased by 20 million francs in the same period, but were compensated for by increased exports to other countries.

Other countries which increased their sales to Switzerland during 1948 included Germany, by 190 million francs; Argentina, by 106 million francs and Austria by 17 million francs. The increase in imports from Germany is outstanding, and is due to larger sales of coal, machinery, malt and derivatives of coal tar for Switzerland's dye industries. Decreases in sales to Switzerland mainly affected Czechoslovakia, whose sales declined by 114 million francs; the United States, by 78 million francs; France, by 68 million francs; Denmark, by 50 million francs; the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union, by 31 million francs; and Italy, by 22 million francs.

In addition to Canada, the principal export markets in which Switzerland experienced decreases in its sales during 1948 included Sweden, by 128 million francs; Argentina, by 59 million francs; and Czechoslovakia, by 31 million francs. These reductions were due mainly to measures taken as a result of the unfavourable foreign exchange situation. These losses were, however, compensated for by increased exports to the following countries: United States, which bought 61 million francs more than the previous year; Germany, whose purchases amounted to an additional 53 million francs; Holland, with an increase of 49 million francs; Belgium, with 43 million francs more; Austria, with an additional 34 million francs; France, with 31 million francs more; Russia, with 28 million francs more and the United Kingdom with an additional 23 million francs.

## **Adverse Trade Balance Increased**

Switzerland's adverse balance of trade increased over 1947, mainly with the following countries: Argentina, by 165 million francs; Germany, 137 million francs; Canada, 63 million francs; and United Kingdom, 10 million francs. The balance of trade with Sweden, which was favourable by 85 million francs in 1947, was turned into an adverse balance of 44 million francs in 1948, representing a total decrease of 129 million francs. The 1947 unfavourable balance of trade with the following countries was reduced in 1948 by the following amounts: United States, 139 million

francs; France, 99 million francs; Czechoslovakia, 83 million francs; Belgium, 74 million francs; Denmark, 55 million francs; Italy, 39 million francs. An adverse balance of trade of 11 million francs with Holland in 1947 was turned into a favourable balance of 50 million francs, an improvement of 61 million francs.

Preliminary trade returns for 1948 show total imports of Swiss francs 4,998,900,000 (about \$1,170,000,000 c.i.f.) compared with 4,820,000,000 francs in 1947, a gain of 4 per cent. Total exports were valued at 3,434,500,000 francs (about \$802,500,000) an increase of 5 per cent. The adverse balance, 1,564,400,000 francs was 12,000,000 francs greater than in 1947.

The following table reflects the postwar trend in Switzerland's foreign trade, compared with 1938. An allowance should be made for price increases in recent years. Taking the price level in 1938 at 100, the general index in 1948 averaged 250.8 for imports and 254.4 for exports.

### Foreign Trade of Switzerland

	(Million francs)			Percentage of exports to imports
	Imports	Exports	Balance	
1938 .....	1,606.9	1,316.6	— 290.3	81.9
1945 .....	1,225.4	1,473.7	+ 248.3	120.3
1946 .....	3,422.5	2,675.5	— 747.0	78.2
1947 .....	4,820.0	3,267.6	— 1,552.4	67.8
1948 .....	4,998.9	3,434.5	— 1,564.4	68.7

Imports during the second half of 1948 were considerably below those of the first six months in value, due mainly to reduced purchases of foodstuffs and raw materials from abroad. From a low of 323,700,000 francs during September, 1948, however, imports rose monthly to 420,300,000 francs in December, which compares with the peak of 515,700,000 francs, reached in December, 1947. There was a flattening out of the upward trend in exports during the second quarter of 1948, but exports rose again after the seasonal August low of 253 million francs, a high for the year being reached with 373 million francs for December, as against 337 million francs for December, 1947. The excess of imports over exports, which rose gradually from 91,500,000 francs for the month of January, 1947, reached a peak of 260,500,000 in January, 1948, but during that year the excess was gradually reduced to 47,700,000 francs in December. These facts demonstrate that stocks have been replenished and that industry and trade are exerting caution in their purchases after assessing the present relation between supply and demand.

### Foreign Trade of Switzerland, by Countries

	Imports			Exports			Balance		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Million francs)								
United States .....	125	1,032	954	91	395	456	— 34	— 637	— 498
Belgium-Luxemburg ...	69	428	397	42	306	349	— 27	— 122	— 48
France .....	229	459	391	121	298	329	— 108	— 161	— 62
Argentina .....	58	276	382	36	175	116	— 22	— 101	— 266
United Kingdom .....	95	323	356	148	117	140	+ 53	— 206	— 216
Germany .....	373	133	323	206	16	69	— 167	— 117	— 254
Italy .....	117	321	299	91	210	227	— 26	— 111	— 72
Holland .....	56	164	152	62	153	202	+ 6	— 11	+ 50
Czechoslovakia .....	57	261	147	44	159	128	— 13	— 102	— 19
Sweden .....	19	133	134	41	218	90	+ 22	+ 85	— 44
Austria .....	33	89	106	31	39	73	— 2	— 50	— 33
Denmark .....	14	150	100	19	67	72	+ 5	— 83	— 28
Canada .....	24	56	99	15	54	34	— 9	— 2	— 65
Brazil .....	12	89	96	17	140	138	+ 5	+ 51	+ 42
Poland .....	26	79	63	22	29	34	— 4	— 50	— 29
Australia .....	10	31	46	17	33	31	+ 7	+ 2	— 15
India and Ceylon .....	23	38	39	23	106	81	...	+ 68	+ 42
Russia .....	29	9	21	10	5	33	— 19	— 4	+ 12
Union of South Africa .	2	10	12	14	72	75	+ 12	+ 62	+ 63



The rise in the general import price index during the first quarter of 1948 was followed by a downward movement from July to December, mainly attributal to falling prices of foodstuffs. The general export price index fell rather sharply during the first half of the year, but recovered slightly during the last quarter.

## New British Raw Cotton Buying Policy Will Aid Lancashire Mills to Market Output

*Spinner will be provided with cover by giving him option of purchasing cotton in three ways—Will result in improved competitive position in world markets—Changes to be made in administration of United Kingdom Raw Cotton Commission.*

LONDON, February 3, 1949.—(FTS)—Lancashire should enter a more competitive position in world markets, as a result of the new buying policy introduced by the United Kingdom Raw Cotton Commission. This will provide the spinner with cover by giving him the option of purchasing cotton in three different ways, as follows:

- (a) By deferred delivery on call contract;
- (b) By deferred delivery at a fixed price;
- (c) By a system of cover notes, offering spinners their choice of three or four different types of cotton, which the Commission would undertake to supply within a period of six months.

Important changes are to be made in the administration of the Raw Cotton Commission. Separate buying, sales and finance departments are being brought into operation immediately and it is planned to recruit experienced salesmen from the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and Manchester.

The new proposals have been accepted in principle by the Federation of Master Spinners. Every effort will be made to get the cottons which the industry needs and in the varieties required. The spinner who previously was limited in his choice of growths, and could only buy when he could take the cotton into his mill, will have to lock up less of his capital in holding stocks of cotton. He will be able to offer his yarn to his customers with some guarantee of being able to get the type of raw material needed for it, and the manufacturer booking an order for cloth will have more assurance of getting his selection of yarn to make it.

### Details of Scheme to be Worked out

The details of the new methods have yet to be worked out and it will be two or three months before the new scheme can show results. It would appear, however, that the Lancashire industry soon may be in a better position to compete in world trade.

The Raw Cotton Commission, which replaced the wartime cotton control on January 1, 1948, was set up as a permanent institution and given a monopoly of procuring raw cotton for the British cotton industry. The lack of any substitute for prewar hedging on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange has been the subject of much criticism of the bulk-purchasing methods. The large scale purchasing of the Commission has been blamed for the pronounced fluctuations in United Kingdom cotton prices, but existing currency restrictions have hampered the Commission in its endeavour to supply spinners with a continuous supply of the type of cotton they required at competitive prices.

# Output, Employment and Income of United States Higher Last Year

*Demand for goods and services strong—General decline in prices started in second half of year—Exports lower, due to dollar shortage in foreign markets—Imports higher and favourable trade balance reduced—Provision for foreign aid lower than in preceding fiscal year.*

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of three articles on business conditions in the United States during 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1949.—Higher levels of production, employment and income were experienced last year by the United States, which witnessed another period of intense business activity. The demand for goods and services was strong. The output of manufacturers showed a moderate increase, while the construction and electric power industries recorded substantial gains over the 1947 level. Commodity prices reached their peak in August, and then started a general decline. Government requirements for stockpiling, coupled with increased demands under the expanded air program and ERP aid, together with a reduction in income taxes, added to the domestic and export demand for goods. Foreign trade figures reflected an increase in imports and a decline in exports from those for the previous year.

The Federal Reserve Board index of industrial activity for December, 1948, was 191 as compared with the peak of 195 for the month of October and with 192 in December, 1947. The gross value of national production was estimated at \$252,700,000,000 as against \$231,600,000,000 in 1947, while national income was placed at \$224,000,000,000 as compared with \$202,500,000,000 in the previous year. Among the outstanding developments of the year were the high level of employment and wages, high industrial and agricultural production, and a record level of profits.

## Dollar Shortages Restricted Exports

The foreign trade of the United States in 1948 reflected the aid given under the European Recovery Program, the broadened scope of tariff reduction through the Geneva Trade Agreements and the spreading of the dollar shortage. The latter led to import and exchange restrictions by Canada and many European and Latin American countries, and, in the closing months of the year, the imposition of restrictions by the Union of South Africa. The outstanding development of the year, however, was the increase in imports to almost \$7,000,000,000. At the same time exports declined to approximately \$12,500,000,000 and thus reduced to some extent the large gap between imports and exports in the postwar years. The excess of exports over imports for the past year was about \$5,500,000,000, or 36 per cent below the 1947 total of \$8,700,000,000.

Exports from the United States continued the downward movement from the high level reached in the first half of 1947, but the dollar value was about four times that of prewar years, approximately half of the rise being accounted for by higher prices. The decrease in volume has affected shipments to all parts of the world, and reflects the dollar shortage. Exports of agricultural products were at the same level as in 1947, but non-



agricultural products recorded a decline from the figure for previous year and was particularly noted in respect of exports of fuel, textiles, rubber products, and steel mill products.

Imports of goods into the United States in 1948 were larger in volume and value than in 1947. Increases were recorded in receipts of crude materials and semi-manufactured goods; imports of finished manufactures and goods showed no increase.

The Department of Commerce reports that foreign aid provided by the United States Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948, amounted to \$5.4 billion, or \$1.2 billion less than was provided in the previous fiscal year but above that extended in 1946. For the current fiscal year, foreign aid will exceed the average of the three previous years and will amount to nearly \$6.5 billion.

During the past year, Congress appropriated over \$6 billion for foreign aid, of which nearly \$5 billion was for the important European Recovery Program. Through December, 1948, the Economic Co-operation Administration had allotted the initial \$5,055 million of the appropriation. The economic impact of this program has been felt both in the United States and abroad. There is no doubt that it has resulted in a shortage of some goods in the United States, but careful planning and large crops have cushioned the effect of this huge expenditure on the economy of this country. On the other hand, the program has been of definite assistance to the Western European countries and, indirectly, to Western Hemisphere countries that have been supplying the necessary goods and services.

During the first year of operation of the European Recovery Program, the participating countries will receive about \$4,958 million worth of goods and services, while the balance will be used for the purchase of strategic materials for stock-piling, guarantee funds and for administrative expenses. About 80 per cent of the appropriation will be in the form of grants of aid, and 20 per cent in the form of loans and credits. In the previous year, grants accounted for 48 per cent of the foreign aid, and loans and credits for 52 per cent.

Of the authorizations approved to December 31, 1948, by the Economic Co-operation Administration, \$2,729.7 million was for purchases in the United States, and \$1,499.8 million for off-shore procurement. Approximately \$592.8 million, or 39 per cent, of the off-shore procurement was used for purchases in Canada. Latin American countries supplied about \$300 million worth of goods.

#### **Agricultural Production at All-time High**

The total harvest of crops in the United States in 1948 greatly exceeded that of any other year and was the result of large harvested areas, small acreage loss, and above-average yields per acre. The Department of Agriculture's Crop Report for the year places the volume of all crops at 137 per cent of the 1928-32 average and 11 points above the previous high of 126 per cent attained in 1946. The abundant harvest included a record corn crop, large wheat and cotton crops, and the third largest oat crop. The large crops have exerted a downward trend on prices since late summer. It is expected that farmers' cash receipts from marketings in 1948 will be close to \$30,800 million as against \$30,200 million in 1947. Net income to the farmer, however, will be lower, due to the farmers' increased costs of production over the previous year.

For the fifth consecutive year, the United States production of wheat exceeded a billion bushels. In the "Annual Summary" of the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture, the crop was reported at 1,288,406,000 bushels, or slightly below the 1947 record production of

1,367,186,000 bushels but 37 per cent above the ten-year (1937-46) average of 942,623,000 bushels. Total area for all wheat harvested in 1948 was 71,904,000 acres as against 74,389,000 acres in the previous year, a decline of 3·3 per cent and 22 per cent over the ten-year average of 58,832,000 acres.

The reduction in the 1948 production of all wheat was attributed to the decline in the crop of winter wheat, which amounted to 990,098,000 bushels as against the 1947 total of 1,068,048,000 bushels. The area of winter wheat harvested in 1948, at 52,859,000 acres, was also below the 1947 amount of 54,835,000 acres. The yield of winter wheat for the past year was 18·7 bushels per acre as compared with 19·5 bushels in 1947.

Spring wheat production was placed at 298,308,000 bushels, or just under the 1947 crop of 299,138,000 bushels but 16 per cent over the ten-year average of 254,017,000 bushels. The area harvested was 19,054,000 acres as compared with 19,554,000 acres in 1947 and the ten-year average of 17,107,000 acres. The yield of spring wheat was 15·7 bushels per acre as against 15·3 bushels in the previous year. Durum wheat production accounted for 44,742,000 bushels of the total spring wheat and was just over the 1947 production of 44,328,000 bushels. The increase was due to the harvesting of a larger acreage than in the previous year, as the yield in 1948, at 14 bushels per acre, was below the 1947 yield of 15 bushels. The area harvested amounted to 3,187,000 acres as against 2,948,000 acres in 1947.

Wheat stocks on farms on January 1, 1949, were estimated at 381,667,000 bushels as compared with 428,666,000 bushels a year ago. This represents a decline of 10·9 per cent but is 14 per cent above the ten-year average of 334,202,000 bushels. Total wheat stocks in the country on January 1, 1949, amounted to 857,046,000 bushels, or 7 per cent more than the 801,612,000 bushels on hand a year ago.

#### **Record Corn Crop Harvested**

In 1948, the United States produced a record corn crop of 3,650,548,000 bushels, or about one and a half times larger than the small 1947 crop of 2,383,970,000 bushels, but 12 per cent greater than the previous record crop of 3,249,950,000 bushels produced in 1946. The crop was harvested from 85,439,000 acres as compared with 83,932,000 acres in 1947 and the ten-year average of 89,616,000 acres. The yield per acre in 1948 amounted to 42·7 bushels as against 28·4 bushels in the previous year and the 1937-46 average of 31·4 bushels per acre.

Stocks of corn on the farms on January 1, 1949, established a record of 2,520,000,000 bushels. A year ago, stocks amounted to 1,506,283,000 bushels, while the ten-year average is 1,944,272,000 bushels.

The cotton crop, estimated at 14,937,000 bales as at December 1, 1948, was the seventh largest since the 1937 record crop of 18,946,000 bales. It compares with the 1947 crop of 11,857,000 bales and the ten-year average of 12,014,000 bales. Approximately 87·7 per cent of the crop was ginned by December 1, 1948, as compared with 86·9 per cent for 1947.

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#### **Venezuela Faces Cut in Meat Supplies**

Caracas, February 10, 1949.—(FTS)—Substantial reductions in the amount of meat available for export from Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, are affecting the Venezuelan market, which has been largely dependent on these countries for its supplies of corned beef and mutton. In an effort to relieve the meat shortage, the Venezuelan government recently announced that it would continue its policy of purely nominal tariff rates on all imported meat products in containers of over 300 grams net weight.



# French Long-Term Plan to Raise Level of Agricultural Production

*Will provide substantial surplus for export and assist to balance her accounts with European countries—Wheat, meat and milk output to be substantially increased—Dependence on foreign sources of supply to be reduced.*

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the third in a series of reports on economic conditions in France during 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

PARIS, January 22, 1949.—France plans to increase her agricultural output in order to provide a substantial balance for export, and thus help to balance its accounts with other European countries. It is proposed, under the long-term program submitted to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, to increase wheat production to an average of 10 million metric tons by 1952-53, or about 2,500,000 tons more than was produced in 1948. Of this amount, 1,500,000 tons, or nearly 60,000,000 bushels, would be available for export. Similarly, meat production would be increased to 2,200,000 tons, leaving an exportable surplus of 120,000,000 tons, as compared with the present annual production of an estimated 1,700,000 tons. Milk production would be increased to 175,000,000 hectolitres, providing 25,000 tons of butter, 21,000 tons of cheese and 4,000,000 hectolitres of milk equivalent of canned milk for export. Other production, such as that of fats and oils, is to be increased in order to reduce reliance on foreign sources of supply.

To what extent this program will be realized depends on increasing the use of all chemical fertilizers by more than twice the present amount, quadrupling the number of agricultural tractors in use, and raising the level of domestic production to 50,000 units per annum, in order to keep the level at 200,000 tractors. It also depends on development of higher-yielding seeds, disease-free varieties, and a high degree of insect pest control.

## Supply of Tractors Increased

There were 65,000 tractors in use at the beginning of 1948. It was expected that imports during the course of the year would amount to 15,000, and that 14,300 should be produced in France in that period. This would bring the total to almost 100,000.

Nearly all the tractors in use are prewar, and should be replaced before 1952. Production during the first half of the year was 5,563 units, and, due to the coal strike and lack of power, it is unlikely that the year's production will exceed 10,000. Included in domestic output were six types of tracked tractors, and eight types of wheeled tractors, conditions which were far from conducive to the maximum efficiency of production. Expert opinion does not believe it possible for France to attain an annual production which even approaches 50,000 units per year during 1952. Until the end of the Economic Recovery Program, 30,000 new tractors per year would have to be placed on the market, in addition to approximately 15,000 replacement tractors per year to attain the desired level of 200,000 tractors in use. This is 50 per cent above the present year's availability from all sources, and its realization appears open to doubt.

## Fertilizer Deliveries May be Doubled According to Plan

With regard to fertilizers, realization of the plan, which calls for the use of 450,000 nitrogenous fertilizers, 800,000 tons of phosphates ( $P_2O_5$  content) and 700,000 tons of potash ( $K_2O$  content), seems possible. Already in the 1947-48 season, 222,000 tons of nitrogen, 418,000 tons of phosphates and 366,000 tons of potash were delivered to agriculture. Nitrogen is derived from coal, potash comes from Alsace and phosphates from French North Africa, so that it does not seem too improbable that deliveries can be doubled according to plan within the next  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years. Expediency may demand, however, that some proportion of the fertilizers, rather than the agricultural products derived therefrom, should be exported to adjust the balance of payments in the intervening period, so that here again some doubt must be expressed regarding the official forecasts.

France has not attained the impressive results in agricultural production as is the case with heavy industry, but the 1948 results were, nevertheless, good when the poor state of agricultural equipment, lack of fertilizers and manpower shortages are realized. Production in 1948 is almost sufficient to look after the normal consumption requirements of France.

### Agricultural Production in France

	Average 1934-38	1947	1948
	1,000 metric tons		
Wheat .....	8,146	3,266	7,419
Rye .....	769	384	612
Barley .....	1,074	1,122	1,248
Oats .....	4,572	2,813	3,360
Corn .....	541	204	360
Other cereals .....	382	247	270
Potatoes .....	17,158	13,294	16,590
Sugar beets .....	8,785	5,892	9,215
Oilseeds .....	13	85	153
Pulses .....	159	125	144
Hemp .....	4	6	6
Flax fibre .....	21	19	19
Wine (thousand hectolitres) .....	62,520	44,170	46,809

### Bizonal Timber Cutting Program Tops Annual Goal

Frankfurt, January 13, 1949.—(FTS)—Total timber cut in the Bizonal area for the year 1947-48 was 102 per cent of the original target set, with three Laender topping their quotas, two fulfilling it 100 per cent and only one falling slightly short of its timber-felling commitments. All three northern Laender in the British zone exceeded their cutting targets, with Schleswig Holstein leading with a quota fulfilment of 139 per cent. Bavaria, whose felling quota was approximately double that of any other laend, was only 5 per cent short of its total quota.

Firewood accounted for over a third of the more than 30 million cubic metres of wood cut in Bizonal last year, exceeding the target figure set for this particular product by 20 per cent. The pitprop cut, vital to the Ruhr coal mining industry, was 98 per cent completed, while logs, poles and ties also topped 90 per cent. Generator wood was much below last year, probably due to the greatly improved supply of gasoline now available for road transport.

It is also reported that all timber-felling agencies of foreign countries now have ceased cutting operations in the Bizonal area. Great Britain, France and Belgium, who had suffered severe timber losses through depletion of their own forests as a result of the war, had conducted limited timber-cutting programs in certain areas of the Bizone during the first occupation years.



# Venezuelan Fish Industries Are Aided by Government Subsidy

*Motors for fishing boats to be bought—Exploitation and distribution of fish will be modernized—Credit to fishing concerns part of plan—Study of plans for a small shipyard for building of fishing boats and landing posts on coast included in scheme.*

By J. A. Stiles, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One bolivar equals Can.\$0.2985)

(Editor's Note—This is the fifth in a series of articles on economic conditions in Venezuela, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*.)

CARACAS, January 24, 1949.—The national fish industries, now in their early stages of development, and destined to play an important part in the economic security of the country, are receiving special assistance from the government. This help includes purchase of motors for fishing boats, the promotion of an enterprise for the modernization of the exploitation and distribution of fish, the granting of credit to fishing concerns, and the study of plans for a small shipyard both for the building of fishing boats and for the erection of a number of landing posts along the coast. Official interest is now also being focused on river and lake fisheries, which so far have been neglected in favour of maritime fishing.

About 20 per cent of the population derive a livelihood from the fish in the sea, rivers and lakes. All the coastal towns are well supplied with fresh fish, though many of the inland centres receive only meagre supplies because of transport difficulties and the lack of progress in the salting and freezing industries. The annual commercial catch, amounting to about 100 million pounds, is consumed locally, and resources are far in excess of present utilization. However, there is a continued interest in the canning of fish, an industry which has been producing to capacity since 1945. In 1947, the production of canned fish amounted to 7,476,000 kilos.

## Government Administers Pearl Fishing

Pearls are also an important source of national wealth. The main production centres are in the east (Island of Margarita, Aray Peninsula and Cariaco Gulf), and in the west (coast of Goajira Peninsula). The government administers pearl fishing and shares in the profits. The oysters produce, in addition to pearls, pulp utilized for food, the shell being used in the manufacture of such industrial objects as buttons, ashtrays, and combs.

### Production of Fish with Government Assistance

	Fresh	Salted Kilos	Total
1945 .....	15,353,117	13,089,232	28,442,349
1946 .....	23,204,609	12,048,290	35,252,899
1947 .....	29,080,103	11,777,614	40,857,717

The Venezuelan forests occupy half the national territory, but are still practically unexplored and unexploited. This forestal wealth is comprised of a great variety of trees which represent a seemingly inexhaustible

reserve, six hundred species of wood having been identified. Of the 138 million acres of forest land, almost 60 per cent is commercial timber. Inaccessibility and lack of communications have made it extremely difficult until the present to develop this industry.

The control and exploitation of forests is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, all forests being controlled by this body, whether publicly or privately owned. Forest products may be exploited only by means of a grant from the ministry. Although Venezuela exports some timber, it also imports large quantities, and this situation will undoubtedly continue for some years until the local varieties are developed.

#### Imports and Exports of Timber

	Imports		Exports	
	Kgs.	Bolivars	Kgs.	Bolivars
1941 .....	8,722,899	1,152,932	2,012,100	196,734
1942 .....	4,569,471	736,504	1,245,091	127,553
1943 .....	2,228,344	408,116	1,265,142	175,879
1944 .....	9,490,446	1,741,368	866,999	95,749
1945 .....	17,611,448	3,215,223	1,198,907	120,264
1946 .....	33,683,853	6,216,140	4,573,983	504,570
1947 (6 mos.) .....	16,842,699	3,252,810	.....	.....

The exploitation of the Venezuelan timber resources has been badly managed, with the result that near the urban centres of Caracas, Miranda, Aragua, Carabobo and Lara the local timber no longer exists, making imports necessary. To date, these have come principally from the United States and have consisted mainly of pitch pine.

Two forest crops other than timber are being gathered, Sarrapia and caucho (native rubber). The sarrapia, or tonka bean, is the main source of coumarin, which has a pleasant fragrance and is used in the manufacture of cigarettes, toilet soaps, cosmetics, perfumes, icings and ice-creams. Production is very irregular and is almost exclusively for shipment to the United States, where it satisfies about 50 per cent of requirements.

#### Exports of Sarrapia or Tonka Bean

	Kilos	Bolivars	Index (1913=100)
1913 .....	514,108	3,639,200	100.0
1930 .....	19,430	91,070	3.8
1935 .....	30,615	181,497	5.9
1940 .....	14,141	63,072	2.7
1945 .....	377,780	3,415,138	73.5
1946 .....	76,140	520,149	14.8

Rubber is found in large quantities, but high labour costs and transportation difficulties limit the collection. The United States has invested \$500,000 in the Venezuelan rubber industry for the development of permanent works and transportation. The number of workers varies between 800 and 1,000. During the year 1944, production reached 269 metric tons.

Balata, more accessible than rubber, is abundant in the Guiana wilderness and is used as a base for chewing gum. Considerable amounts are beginning to be exported.

#### Exports of Balata Gum

	Kilos	Bolivars	Index (1913=100)
1913 .....	2,219,045	10,532,993	100.0
1930 .....	467,281	1,400,089	21.0
1935 .....	31,345	46,273	1.4
1940 .....	129,007	233,442	5.8
1945 .....	139,764	353,344	6.3



# Dominion of Pakistan Has Widely Varied Climate and Vegetation

*Tropical monsoon weather prevails over entire area—Western territory is dry and barren—Extremes of heat and dry weather in summer months, with temperatures dropping below freezing in winter months—Eastern section is wet and heavily covered with vegetation.*

By G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—Mr. Browne is at present making a tour of Canada.)

**K**ARACHI.—The Indo-Pakistan sub-continent stretches southward from the two-thousand-mile wall of the Himalayas; its right and left shoulders, eleven hundred miles apart, each form a portion of the Dominion of Pakistan. These two widely divided sectors, although of the same geological age and formation, are very different in climate and vegetation. While all Pakistan has a tropical monsoon climate, the western territory is dry and barren, the greater part being desert-like, and the eastern section wet and heavily covered with vegetation.

Western Pakistan experiences extremes of heat and dry winds when hot-weather inland temperatures exceed 115 degrees, and dry winter months when, away from the moderating effect of the Arabian Sea, temperatures drop below freezing. There is little rain in the west, rainfall increasing from minimums of two, three and nine inches in Baluchistan and Sind, to average maximums of between nineteen and twenty inches in upper Punjab, with somewhat higher precipitation approaching the submontane slopes of the West Punjab in the Murree and Sialkot districts.

East Bengal, on the other hand, has a comparatively even climate, with little variation in temperature throughout winter and summer, other than a slight lessening during the winter, of both temperature and humidity, the effect of which, during the hot weather, is somewhat enervating. Rainfall in East Bengal is heavy, ranging from about 75 inches at Decca, midway in the province, near the Ganges' estuary, to 160 inches in the tea-garden hill slopes of Sylhet on the extreme east, bordering Assam.

## Cyclones Not Uncommon in Eastern Pakistan

Western Pakistan has only two perennial rivers, the Indus and Sutlej, both snow-fed from the Western Himalayas and the Tibetan plateau; the other intermediate rivers, all joining the Indus before its emergence south of Karachi into the Arabian Sea, are rain-fed from the western slopes of Kashmir, and their levels during hot weather depend upon rain, which is slight. Eastern Pakistan's position is reversed, this section having more than abundant rain and river water the year round, floods and cyclones not being uncommon. East Bengal is green, with luxuriant vegetation and a good supply of water, but Western Pakistan is both dry and dusty, its large cotton and wheat crops being coaxed forth with much labour and the aid of one of the world's largest irrigation systems. The soil of both the river plains of Western and Eastern Pakistan is alluvial, carried down by the two great river systems, the Indus in the west and the combination of the Brahmaputra and Ganges in the east, all rising in the Himalayas.

Western Pakistan lies north-east towards Kashmir from the port of Karachi, 650 miles up the fan of the five rivers of the Punjab to Lahore, 50 miles more to Rawalpindi and Peshawar, farther north. Across the

spatulate southwestern base of this rough oblong, the distance from the extreme corner of Baluchistan, the mountain peak of Koh-i-Sultan, south-east across Karachi to Nagar Parkap in Sind's southern corner, is roughly 600 miles in a straight line; the distance across the top end of the oblong abutting on Kashmir and Afghanistan being closer to 300 miles from Chitral to Lahore.

### **Area Almost as Large as British Columbia**

In this area of over three hundred and fifty thousand square miles (including the acceding states), larger by a few thousand square miles than the combined areas of Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom and within a few thousand square miles of British Columbia's size, are located the provinces of Sind and Baluchistan, West Punjab and the North West Frontier Province, the acceding states of Kalat, Las Belas, Khairan and Megran, Dir, Swat, Amnb, Chitral, Khairpur and Bahawalpur, East Bengal.

Sind, a flat alluvial plain, situated between the Baluchistan desert and the Indian desert of Rajputana, is itself saved from being a similar arid waste by the thousands of miles of the irrigation system headed by the Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur, in the province's northern apex. The Barrage has made Sind an economic possibility and is the chief distinctive feature of the province's geography. The western boundary of Sind lies along the Kohistan hills, the eastern range of the larger Kirthar range of Baluchistan in the west, and, between the southern foot of the Kohistan hills where they run into the Arabian Sea at Cape Monze, and the mouth of the Indus, emptying into the same sea, is Karachi, the capital of Pakistan.

Baluchistan is the western land gate of Pakistan, bordering Iran on the west and Afghanistan on the north. It is almost entirely mountainous, a country consisting largely of arid deserts and stony plains, lying outside the monsoon area and receiving a very irregular and scanty rainfall. Some of its valleys and highlands receive more than ten inches annually, but from three to five inches is the average for the greater part of the stony plateaus. Irrigation aids have, however, enabled considerable fruit to be grown on a commercial scale. Stony and mountainous, there is no great scope for large-scale additions to its agriculture, which is now confined to subsistence farming in grains, fruit culture and sheep raising, without very extensive irrigation work and the construction of valley reservoirs and catchment areas. Plans for this type of improvement are under study, and some of the more readily possible will be built in the near future. Baluchistan is an earthquake area, its provincial capital, Quetta, having suffered a disastrous shock in 1935.

Stretching four hundred miles north and slightly east from the eleven thousand-foot Takht-i-Sulciman, the North-West Frontier Province borders Afghanistan on the west, Kashmir on the east and reaches the long finger of Chitral up to the Hindu Kush, where the Afghanistan, Soviet Russia and SinKiang borders meet. The province is mountainous, cut up into a series of high spurs and valleys with peaks as high as 16,000 feet. It is stony and bleak, cold in winter and very hot in summer. The districts on the lower southern slopes and the plains on the southern border are fertile where watered by the hill torrents, but although cotton and sugar cane as well as some food grains are grown in these districts, they are too small in area and production to meet the requirements of the thousands of tribesmen who live in the mountainous barren places similar to the Khyber area.

The Punjab is an alluvial plain through which flow five rivers not unlike the tines of a fork coming together at the handle. These five rivers, all tributaries of the Indus, flow southwest through West Punjab, joining





**Pakistan—Lakshmi Building, on the principal thoroughfare of Karachi, houses a number of banking and insurance companies.**

the main Indus toward the southern end of the province whence the Indus flows united, over a mile broad at Sukkur, through Sind, to empty below Karachi into the Arabian Sea. The name of the province, Punjab, means "five rivers", and these are the Indus, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi and the Sutlej.

#### **Rainfall is Insufficient for Crop Cultivation**

The climate of the West Punjab is continental, with bright, hot days and summer temperatures at Lahore of over 110 degrees, and winter temperatures down to freezing. The soil is alluvial mostly, with a belt of calcareous soil running down throughout the length of the province between the Indus and the Jhelum. Rainfall progressively west of Lahore, the capital, is insufficient for cultivation of the chief crops, cotton and wheat. An extensive irrigation system has been developed to cope with this uneven distribution of rainfall, which varies from thirty-five inches at Submontane Sialkot, east of Lahore, to eight inches at Multan, one of the leading wheat centres.

Bahawalpur State, the southern fringe of Western Pakistan, is similar to the West Punjab in climate and soil, but more subject to the effects of its south-bordering Indian Desert, which makes the state assume a resemblance to the semi-desert characteristics of Sind.

The lush alluvial plain of East Bengal, interlaced with rivers and enjoying an abundant rainfall, is bordered on the west by West Bengal, on the north by the Himalayas and the state of Bhutan, the east by the

Indian province of Assam, touches Burma in the Chittagong Hill tract region, and has for its southern, natural, boundary, the Bay of Bengal. The provincial capital is Dacca.

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## German Transportation Facilities Improved Slightly During First Half of Last Year

*Supply of freight cars to be obtained under European Recovery Plan—Total of 31,000 new vehicles to be built—Switzerland to repair 900 freight cars—Number of serviceable vehicles reached highest level since capitulation.*

**By B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative**

**F**RANKFURT.—(FTS)—Railway goods traffic improved slightly during the first half of 1948. The coal program was fully effected, and the allocation of wagons for fertilizers and pitwood was improved. Stocks of freight cars in the Combined Zones are to reach at least 270,000 by the end of March, 1949, with the aid of the Marshall Plan. Since the increasing of stocks by means of repairing heavily damaged wagons is meeting with considerable difficulties, 31,000 new cars are to be built. A total of 3,000 wagons, having a capacity of 21.5 tons each, has been ordered, but their construction has been delayed by shortages of materials. In May, 1948, an agreement between the Combined Zones and Switzerland was concluded for the repair of 900 freight cars.

The number of serviceable locomotives reached the highest level since the occupation in the first months of 1948. Since February, 1947, when the lowest level was reached, it has been possible to increase their number by about one thousand. The average capacity of locomotives has again attained the prewar level, but the locomotive situation is still acute. If more locomotives were available, the allocation of freight cars could be further increased by shortening the turn-around. The objective is to increase the stock of locomotives to 10,000. This cannot be done solely by the repair of locomotives, which are presently out of commission. It is considered necessary to construct an estimated 1,400 to 2,400 new ones. Meanwhile, the agreements concluded with Belgium and Czechoslovakia for the repair of locomotives have come into force. Locomotives, as well as freight cars, requiring a large amount of materials for their reconstruction, are mainly sent abroad to conserve materials which are in short supply locally.

### **Lack of Spare Parts and Tires Hampered Motor Traffic**

Motor traffic was hampered mainly by the lack of spare parts and tires, particularly those of large dimensions. The number of lorries registered in the Combined Zones, however, was larger in 1948 than before the war. The number of vehicles in actual operation, however, was about 20 per cent lower than in 1939. At least 60,000 tons of loading space were lying idle owing to the lack of tires.

Transport on inland waterways showed an upward trend in the first half of 1948 and reached a postwar record of 4,724,000 tons in June. The monthly average volume was 3,691,500 tons for the six-month period in 1948, as compared with 2,878,000 in the previous six months. The number of water craft on the Rhine, the Weser and Western German canals, while increased, is still below that of prewar. Between 10 and 15 per cent of the barges



and from 25 to 30 per cent of the tugs are out of operation owing to the lack of repairs. Shortages of materials have greatly hampered the operation of the dockyards.

The transport capacity of the fleet in operation has been estimated at 16,500,000 tons for 1948, as compared with the need for approximately 23,500,000 tons. A program for the immediate repair of 700,000 tons of barges and 60,000 tons of tugs has been drawn up.

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## Party of South African Farmers Will Visit Canada in Summer to Study Agriculture

*Group scheduled to arrive in Alberta about August 22—Will study soil conservation, fertilization, production methods and equipment, culture of seed grain, methods of grading seed, dairying and marketing.*

SOME sixty grain and dairy farmers from Cape Province are planning a visit to Canada next August 22. The group plans to study soil conservation and fertilization, production methods and equipment, culture of seed grain, methods of grading seed, dairying and marketing. It is proposed that, in order to examine harvesting operations, they begin their tour in the west. They hope to visit at least one research station and one farmers' co-operative organization, and the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto.

It is proposed that the group should enter Canada on August 22, and visit the experimental stations and science laboratories at Lethbridge, Alta. On the following day they will observe irrigated and dry farming in that area, continuing to Calgary on the 24th, and see grain harvesting on the way, and a livestock co-operative. Next point of call will be Swift Current on the 25th, where soil research, mechanization and PFRA work at the experimental station and the surrounding district will occupy their attention. Arriving at Winnipeg the following day, the party will include in its tour the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Rust Research Laboratory and the grading and selling of grain. Saturday's itinerary will take the group to the city and district for examination of farming methods. The 28th will be spent en route to Toronto, and the group will visit the Canadian National Exhibition the next day. A trip to Niagara Falls is next on the program, with the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, as their destination, and a side trip planned to a leading Jersey farm at Brampton en route. On the first of September, the delegation will inspect Ayrshire and Holstein herds near Toronto. The following day, the visiting farmers will visit the Co-operative Federee and cold storage warehouses in Montreal or herds in the Howick-Huntingdon district, south of the city. The group will embark for Great Britain on September 3.

### **Trips May be Conducted Annually**

The group is under the sponsorship of Dr. O. D. Wollheim, representative of the Polytechnic Touring Association, and is scheduled to visit the United States, Canada and Great Britain, proceeding thence to Holland and Belgium. It is expected that the tour will last for thirteen weeks, six of which will be spent in travelling and the remainder devoted to the study of agricultural methods in the countries visited. Dr. Wollheim advises that it is hoped to arrange these trips on an annual basis, and it is anticipated that in 1950 three other tours of this nature will be inaugurated. These will be of wool, tobacco and deciduous fruit farmers.

## Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 30 to June 10, 1949, will be published from week to week in this column.

Dolls and various plastic toys will be a prominent feature of the exhibits in the Recreational Products Section. Canadian firms are leading in numbers of exhibitors and space required, followed by Britain and Czechoslovakia. The British, so far, are concentrating on jig-saw puzzles, for all ages, educational playthings for children, picture books and a complete line of table-tennis, tennis and badminton equipment.

The Canadian representation is more varied; dolls with soft and hard bodies, roving eyes and a variety of wigs; dolls' prams; plastic toys of all sorts, including musical instruments; blackboards and equipment; children's wagons, coasters, bicycles, tricycles; animals of plush; and a wide variety of infants' novelties, complete with a choice of the latest thing in rattles.

The Canadian exhibitors are all repeaters from last year's fair, while one British firm is making its first appearance.

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Latest creations in footwear and luggage will be shown in the Leather Goods Section. A display of boots, shoes, saddlery, harness and travelling requisites will be displayed by an Indian manufacturer who is making his initial appearance at the Trade Fair.

The Czechoslovakian and United Kingdom leather manufacturers will be substantially represented again.

Canadian exhibits include a wide range of footwear, luggage and prepared hides, plus a display of Mouton fur. A Canadian leather-working machinery firm will have a display. As was the case last year, Canada and the United Kingdom are the most heavily-represented countries in this section.

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Preliminary applications for space in the Machinery, Engineering and Plant Equipment Section indicate that Canadian firms are the leading exhibitors, followed by Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Of the Canadian participants, six are appearing at the Trade Fair for the first time, three of the British firms are making their initial bow this year, with one Swedish and one United States firm included on the list of first-time exhibitors.

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In the Iron, Steel and Non-ferrous Metals Section, four firms have applied that were not present at last year's fair. Canadian and United States firms comprise the majority of the exhibitors in this class.

The display in the Iron, Steel and Non-ferrous Metals Section includes a newcomer to the Fair from Sweden with a metallic-resistance material for use in making electrical elements for industrial and domestic appliances. The product is called Kanthal. Domul high-purity magnesium and magnesium alloys, calcium, barium, strontium and titanium will be shown, as will a wide variety of bronze name plates, memorial tablets, castings and bearings.

Steel will be displayed in many of its numerous forms, as will nickel, alloys, brass, and aluminum. Aluminum foil will also be on display.

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Canada has the largest number of applications for space in the Electrical Tools, Motors and Supplies Section, followed by Britain and Czechoslovakia. Three firms in this category are making their initial appearance at the Trade Fair.



Firms this year will show automatic wheel-aligning, frame straightening and wheel-balancing equipment for the garage business, as well as precision devices for measuring and testing railroad wheels, and track repair equipment. Equipment and machinery used in the woodworking industry will also be shown, as well as air flotation separators for use in handling food, seeds, grains and minerals, plus specific-gravity separators and concentrators.

Conveyor belts and systems, sheetmetal stamping and forming equipment and fire escapes will be displayed, as will industrial diamonds for all purposes, diamond drill bits and expansion reamers. Hoists of various types and abilities, pumps, operating on the rotary, centrifugal and other principles, designed for farm, home and industrial purposes and small power-driven chain saws will be displayed. Agricultural implements, machine tools, small tools and automotive equipment are scheduled for display, as are various types of cranes, winches, lathes, surface analyzers and microbore tools. Electric furnaces for analysis, smelting and heating will be on hand. Concrete machinery equipment of every description will be shown along with anvils and vices, mining tools and carpenters' tools. Processing oils and industrial lubricants in a multitude of types and forms are announced. Textile supplies and milling machinery are on tap, with marking machines that emboss, stamp, transfer and carry out all the various types of marking necessary in modern industry.

Mechanical loading shovels, complete with crane attachment and bulldozer blades, are coming from Britain, along with carbon, alloy and high-speed tool steels, torsion bars, coil springs, aircraft and automotive machinery parts, fork lift trucks, grinding machines, agricultural machinery, domestic and kitchen equipment.

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The displays in the Electrical Tools, Motors and Supplies Section will range through communication systems, telephone systems, radio broadcasting and public address equipment, electric organs for home, school and church, motion picture sound equipment. Wires and cables of all kinds for all sorts of industrial and domestic purposes will be shown. Power transformers of all sizes and voltages will be on display with electroplating generator sets, buffing and polishing lathes, rectifiers and tanks. Coin-operated radios and coin-operated shoeshine machines will be shown.

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Advance space-booking in the Chemicals and Radium Section reveals Canada as the dominant exhibitor, as was the case last year. On display will be radio-active materials for industry, research and medicine, radiograph capsules and accessory equipment for non-destructive inspection of castings and weldments. Of interest to the printing and textile trades will be an Ionotron static eliminator. Phosphorescent and fluorescent paints will also be displayed.

Industrial chemicals to be shown include: calcium carbide, acetylene black, lime hydrate, burnt lime, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetone butyl alcohol and a host of others, representative of this field.

In the manufacturing chemical field, displays of antibiotics, fine chemicals, reagents and medicinal specialties for use in the industrial, analytical and nutritional fields will be erected.

Paints for every purpose, plastics, explosives and ammunition, cements, solvents, household and farm sprays, varnishes, water-proofing compounds and a myriad other chemical products are to be exhibited.

Pharmaceutical specialties and various vitamins will be shown. A display of combs, plastic-framed sun-glasses, cigarette-making machines and other sundries associated with the modern drug store is scheduled.

# Egypt's Support of Arab Cause Has Adverse Effect on Her Economy

*Public debt increased, unfavourable trade balance doubled and decline in retail trade were some of the difficulties experienced in past year—Cotton season was very successful—Oil explorations show promising results.*

By J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of three articles on economic conditions in Egypt, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. One Egyptian pound equals \$4.13 Canadian.)

CAIRO, January 24, 1949.—Support of the Arab cause in Palestine has been one of the outstanding factors in making 1948 a year of economic difficulty for Egypt. The government has found it necessary to increase the public debt by £E30 million (approximately 25 per cent) after some years of budget surplus. The customary adverse trade balance of recent years has doubled as compared with 1947. Retail trade at the end of the year was reported to have fallen off by about 40 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The 1947-48 cotton season, which ended August 31, 1948, however, has been most successful. Total exports during the season amounted to nearly eight million cantars, an increase of one million cantars over those for the previous season and are estimated to have reached a value of £E120 million at the high prices prevailing through most of the year. This and the promising results of Egyptian oil explorations have been the most favourable factors in an otherwise bad year.

In the following review of recent state budgets it will be noted that a surplus was again realized in 1947-48 in accordance with the usual experience since 1940.

## Review of Egyptian Budgets

	Estimated £E	Realized £E
1947-48		
Revenue .....	94,175,500	101,495,000
Expenditure .....	103,257,000	94,547,000
Deficit .....	9,081,500	
Surplus .....		6,948,000
1948-49		
Revenue* .....	141,510,600	
Expenditure* .....	183,435,100	
Deficit* .....	41,924,500	
1949-50		
Revenue† .....	147,095,800	
Expenditure† .....	163,807,500	
Deficit† .....	16,711,700	

\*Revised to meet requirements of army in Palestine and as finally passed by Parliament.

†Proposed—not yet passed.

Results for 1948-49 are not expected to be as good. Requirements of national defence have led to much greater expenditure than usual and it has been found necessary to authorize a loan issue of £E30 million. In addition, it is anticipated that it will be necessary to draw on the Reserve Fund.

The note circulation has been running at considerably higher levels throughout 1948 as compared with 1947. The banks have observed that



notes withdrawn during the more acute periods of political uncertainty have never returned to the banks. The usual season low point occurring in August found the note circulation at £E127·3 million as compared with £E119·9 million the previous year. At the end of October the circulation reached £E147·6 million as compared with £E136 million the previous year.

The Egyptian position in respect of foreign exchange is characterized by a plenitude of sterling and a scarcity of hard currencies. In spite of the release by the United Kingdom authorities of substantial amounts of blocked sterling, it has not been possible to take advantage of these releases. Notwithstanding every encouragement having been given to the import of British and sterling area goods, the value of such goods imported is running at a lower figure than that of the goods Egypt exports against sterling payment.

The dollar position has been slightly improved during the year as the result of several factors. Certain trade agreements brought dollar merchandise into the country against payment in cotton rather than in foreign exchange. Again, unexpected sales of cotton to Germany and Japan provided dollar payment. Finally, both merchants and government are known to have acquired substantial amounts of dollar exchange by free market transactions. At present, the Belgian franc is the scarcest currency in Egypt.

#### **Establishment of Special Industrial Bank Proposed**

An interesting development in Egyptian banking is the proposed establishment of a special Industrial Bank with government participation in capital and management. The necessary legislation has been passed and the establishment of the bank is anticipated immediately. Its purpose is to provide credit facilities for small industrial establishments where credit is required over a longer period than the commercial banks are willing to consider.

The stock exchange has been "bearish" since very early in the year. Prices have sagged gradually and as a result, the general stock exchange index fell from 230·5 in June to 218 at the end of October. This is due chiefly to political unsettlement in the Middle East, though, to a lesser degree, it has been influenced by the drop in cotton prices. The fall in cotton prices was particularly reflected in the shares of land companies.

Egypt's balance of foreign payments continues to be unfavourable. Up to 1945, when in peacetime the tourist trade and in wartime the allied armies provided large invisible favourable balances, there was no difficulty for Egypt to maintain a favourable balance. In the last year of this situation, 1945, a reliable estimate places the favourable balance at £E44·5 million. In 1946, this had changed to an unfavourable balance of £E19·4 million, which in 1947 increased to £E31·7 million. The sterling area balance is always favourable. For example, in 1947, there was a favourable balance of £E12·2 million with the sterling area and an adverse balance of £E43·9 million with the non-sterling area.

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#### **Hydropower Developments in Burma Forecast**

Bombay, January 26, 1949.—(FTS)—Provision has been made for the establishment of a national textile industry in Burma, a site at Kamayut, near Rangoon, having been selected for a government spinning factory. It is understood that materials for one factory, with 20,000 spindles, have arrived from the United States, and that 85 such factories will be required to meet the textile requirements of Burma. It will be necessary to develop the hydro-electric resources of the country to provide sufficient power to operate these factories.

# Canada Shares in Postwar Revival Of Foreign Trade of Greece

*Statistics issued for first six months of 1948, but no comparative figures available—Imports comprised largely of consumer goods, mainly foodstuffs, from the dollar area—Canada ranked ninth among sources of imports, with supplies valued at nearly \$8,200,000.*

By T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(One metric ton equals 2,204 pounds; one kilo equals 2.2 pounds; 5,000 drachmae equal one United States dollar)

**A**THENS.—Imports into Greece in the first six months of 1948 totalled 1,065,598 metric tons valued at 1,160,999 million drachmae. Exports therefrom during the same period amounted to 200,246 metric tons with a value of 272,889 million drachmae and, on the basis of value, were slightly less than 25 per cent of imports.

Imports consisted largely of consumption goods, mainly foodstuffs, and a relatively smaller proportion of reconstruction materials, mostly

## Foreign Trade of Greece, by Countries

	Imports		Exports	
	Jan.-June, 1948		Jan.-June, 1948	
	Metric Tons	Million Drachmae	Metric Tons	Million Drachmae
Egypt .....	21,820	12,175	4,545	13,883
Argentina .....	11,759	14,880	64	195
Austria .....	6,868	7,013	2,575	14,056
Australia .....	677	4,531	.....	.....
Belgium .....	40,408	24,022	2,974	3,825
Brazil .....	4,718	6,949	499	1,702
France .....	5,621	10,698	16,106	5,597
Germany .....	104,068	36,944	2,434	13,196
Yugoslavia .....	104	73	.....	.....
Denmark .....	483	2,573	214	346
Switzerland .....	473	6,625	1,007	2,091
Soviet Russia .....	.....	.....	1	81
United Kingdom .....	25,664	91,799	92,088	67,715
United States .....	415,704	638,878	5,897	38,556
India .....	2,913	8,710	7	35
Iran .....	173,147	26,509	.....	4
Iceland .....	6,032	10,410	116	216
Italy .....	9,399	51,583	19,434	36,090
Canada .....	16,975	39,816	.....	.....
Holland .....	7,671	8,165	4,528	4,261
Cyprus .....	1,448	1,240	2,333	2,400
Luxemburg .....	1,705	1,428	.....	.....
Norway .....	1,734	5,221	12,334	843
Palestine .....	44,740	18,645	622	701
Roumania .....	1,318	640	.....	.....
Sweden .....	42,618	24,105	2,059	5,200
Turkey .....	22,026	29,215	13,650	4,677
Czechoslovakia .....	11,854	15,780	2,933	38,374
Finland .....	13,156	12,973	886	6,513
Chile .....	6,077	2,815	.....	.....
Other countries .....	64,418	86,375	12,940	11,622
Total .....	1,065,598	1,160,999	200,246	272,889



obtained from the dollar area. Exports were comprised largely of horticultural products, tobacco being the main item.

The foreign trade of Greece was greatly disrupted by the war, especially with respect to the loss of its main prewar market, Germany. Owing to their high prices, the result of a changed wage structure, Greek products have difficulty in meeting competition in foreign markets (despite a premium paid for exports through a tax on imports). Thus Greece is faced with an inflated adverse balance of trade, which can only be corrected through foreign assistance. This was formerly supplied by Great Britain and is now being provided by the United States under E.R.P. aid.

The principal imports from Canada into Greece in the period January-June, 1948, were foodstuffs (fish, meats and cereals being the main items), lumber, newsprint and wood-pulp, with a fair variety of the various categories of other goods. These imports amounted to approximately 16,000 metric tons, valued at 41,000,000,000 drachmae (about \$8,200,000).

Exports to Canada from Greece consisted mainly of olive oil, hides, sponges, currants and citrons valued at approximately 200 million drachmae (about \$400,000).

Details of the weights in kilograms of the principal commodity groups, and of the main items comprising them, imported into Greece from Canada during the period January to June, 1948, are as follows:—

*Animals, Animal and Fishing Products.*—Total imports, 7,988,080 kilos: fish in general, 5,455,313 kilos; canned meats, 1,161,160 kilos; herrings, 1,032,530 kilos; milk food, 220,105 kilos; codfish, 65,280 kilos; evaporated milk, 53,692 kilos.

*Agricultural Products.*—Total imports, 3,915,407 kilos: cereals in general, 3,914,815 kilos; peas, 365 kilos; wheat flour, 227 kilos.

#### Foreign Trade of Greece, by Commodity Groups

	Imports		Exports	
	Jan.-June, 1948		Jan.-June, 1948	
	Metric Tons	Million Drachmae	Metric Tons	Million Drachmae
Animals, animal and fishery products .....	62,074	143,256	64	1,786
Agricultural products .....	291,608	431,780	409	321
Horticultural and colonial products .....	3,727	7,419	54,469	191,785
Oleoaginous seeds and fruits; oils and waxes..	1,606	4,408	10,892	40,731
Alcoholic beverages .....	166	278	8,434	8,826
Sugar and confectionery .....	32,664	113,379	29	112
Hides, skins and articles thereof; fur goods...	1,238	5,137	677	7,982
Forest products; articles of wood .....	60,017	35,067	4,313	7,788
Mineral matter .....	470,258	92,856	112,045	6,775
Metals and articles of metal .....	43,767	80,609	3,825	1,045
Scientific and musical instruments; clocks and watches .....	612	15,986	.....	106
Pottery; glass .....	5,083	6,826	13	44
Chemical and pharmaceutical products .....	59,036	50,166	2,607	1,880
Distilled waters; scents and perfumery articles; soap .....	21	236	12	98
Colours; dyestuffs and tanning products .....	5,676	6,633	2,036	2,462
Paper; paper articles, and products of the typographic arts .....	15,811	20,751	250	183
Rubber and gutta-percha; waterproof materials	174	6,414	.....	7
Textile materials, fabrics and articles of fabric	7,589	86,845	100	552
Games and toys; sporting goods .....	5	108	.....	.....
Hatmakers' goods .....	14	232	.....	.....
Vehicles .....	3,093	15,971	.....	.....
Arms and explosives .....	8	126	.....	.....
Shipbuilding (materials and finished articles)	1,241	30,474	1	20
Miscellaneous articles .....	108	5,622	24	343
Total .....	1,065,598	1,160,999	200,246	272,889

*Metals and Articles of Metal.*—Total imports, 210,849 kilos: agricultural machinery and implements, 185,095 kilos; aluminum, 20,449 kilos; articles of sheet iron, 3,500 kilos; machine parts, 664 kilos; household machinery, 639 kilos; nickel goods, 230 kilos.

*Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Products.*—Total imports, 42,878 kilos: cod liver oil, 41,314 kilos; pharmaceuticals, 1,122 kilos; chemical products, 440 kilos.

*Colours, Dyestuffs and Tanning Products.*—Total imports, 1,050 kilos.

*Paper and Paper Articles and Products.*—Total imports, 3,541,316 kilos: newsprint, 2,419,979 kilos; woodpulp, 1,120,800 kilos; photographic paper, 400 kilos.

*Rubber, and Gutta-percha and Oilcloth.*—Total imports, 2,282 kilos: rubber cloth goods, 1,450 kilos; tubes of rubber, 501 kilos; linoleum, 331 kilos.

*Textile Material, Fabrics and Articles thereof.*—Total imports, 13,900 kilos: woollen curtains, tablecloths and blankets, 12,464 kilos; clothing and underclothing of cotton, 988 kilos; transmission belting of textile material, 438 kilos.

*Vehicles and Parts.*—Total imports, 36,941 kilos: rubber tires, 24,079 kilos; trucks, 4,350 kilos; inner tubes, 4,263 kilos; automotive spare parts, 3,300 kilos; buses, 930 kilos.

*Miscellaneous Articles.*—Total imports, 1,116 kilos: buttons in general, 671 kilos.

### Greek Exports to Canada

	January-June, 1948	
	Kilograms	Drachmae
Raw sponges .....	336	39,315,000
Prepared sponges .....	250	30,146,000
Citrons .....	2,000	1,873,400
Black currant .....	1,341	3,500,000
Olive oil .....	12,365	69,867,000
Raw hides .....	67	55,300,000
Total .....	16,359	200,001,400

### H. W. Brighton Dies in Vancouver



H. W. Brighton

Harris Weir Brighton, who joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1929 and was transferred to Vancouver in May, 1947, as Western Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce, died suddenly on February 16 at the age of fifty-four. He is survived by his wife, the former Madeleine Stevenson, of Wakefield, Que., and one son, John, aged seven.

Well known in Ottawa and Wakefield, Mr. Brighton came to the capital as a child, receiving his primary schooling there before his family moved to Edmonton. He enlisted in 1915 as a private in the famous Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, was subsequently commissioned and in 1917 transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. Invalided home in 1918, he joined the Soldiers Settlement Board before returning

to Macdonald College to complete his studies for a B.S.A. degree. He saw service with the Department of Agriculture as a livestock specialist, and then joined the colonization department of the Canadian National Railways. Prior to joining the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1929, he was assistant superintendent of the railway's Liverpool office.

As an assistant trade commissioner, Mr. Brighton served in Buenos Aires, Lima and Cape Town, and took charge of the office in Panama in 1939. He returned to Ottawa in 1942, and was appointed director of the export section of the Shipping Priorities Committee.



# Percentage Distribution of Canadian Trade

## By Areas

Geographic Areas	Exports			Imports		
	January—December			January—December		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	(Percentage)					
United Kingdom and Europe.....	41.1	28.0	22.7	17.6	7.4	11.4
America.....	2.7	4.9	3.7	3.3	1.7	2.0
Africa.....	2.1	3.1	3.0	0.7	0.8	1.0
Asia.....	1.0	2.6	2.2	3.5	2.8	2.9
Oceania.....	5.9	3.6	1.9	2.4	1.1	1.8
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	32.5	37.5	49.1	62.7	76.8	68.6
Latin America.....	2.1	4.7	4.0	2.4	6.2	8.4
Europe.....	8.7	12.5	10.3	5.9	2.2	2.7
Other Foreign.....	3.8	3.2	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.2
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>80.9</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## By Countries

Country	Exports			Imports		
	January—December			January—December		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	(Percentage)					
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	76.7	64.3	66.5	64.1	53.4	59.4
Gibraltar.....	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>
Ireland.....	1.0	1.5	0.9	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>
Malta.....	0.1	0.6	0.3	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>
<b>TOTAL EUROPE<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>59.4</b>
Canadian Goods returned, mainly military equipment.....				0.3	0.2	
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland.....	1.9	4.7	5.3	1.2	2.7	2.2
Bermuda.....	0.3	0.4	0.4	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>
Barbados.....	0.2	0.8	0.5	1.1	2.2	1.3
Jamaica.....	1.0	1.6	1.2	3.3	1.8	1.9
Trinidad and Tobago.....	0.8	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.8
Bahamas.....	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.1
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.1
British Honduras.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
British Guiana.....	0.3	0.9	0.8	3.8	3.5	3.1
Falkland Islands.....	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>			
<b>TOTAL AMERICA<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		<sup>2</sup>	0.1		<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>
Union of South Africa.....	3.5	5.7	8.1	1.1	1.2	0.8
Other British South Africa.....		<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>			
Southern Rhodesia.....	0.2	0.6	0.3	<sup>2</sup>	0.1	0.1
Gambia.....	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>			

See reference note at bottom of page 447.

**By Countries—Continued**

Country	Exports			Imports		
	January—December			January—December		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Con.</b>						
	(Percentage)					
Gold Coast.....	2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.8	1.9
Nigeria.....	2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0
Sierra Leone.....	2	0.1	0.1	2	2	2
Other British West Africa.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
British Sudan.....	2	0.1	2	2	2	2
British East Africa.....	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	2.2	1.9
<b>TOTAL AFRICA<sup>2</sup>.....</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	0.6	3.7	3.3	4.4	11.9	6.6
Pakistan.....			0.8			0.3
Burma.....	2	0.1	4	0.1	2	2
Ceylon.....	2	0.3	0.2	2.0	3.3	2.2
Aden.....	2	0.1	0.3	2	2	1.1
British Malaya.....	0.6	0.6	0.9	5.5	4.8	4.3
Other British East Indies.....	2	2	2	0.1	2	2
Hong Kong.....	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
Palestine.....	2	0.7	0.5	0.1	2	2
<b>TOTAL ASIA<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	7.4	5.2	3.7	4.9	4.0	5.4
New Zealand.....	3.7	3.2	1.8	2.5	3.1	2.3
Fiji.....	0.1	0.1	2	1.3	1.2	1.6
Other Oceania.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>TOTAL OCEANIA<sup>2</sup>.....</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	68.5	64.4	73.5	86.4	89.0	84.7
Alaska.....	2	2	2	2	2	0.1
American Virgin Islands.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Guam.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hawaii.....	0.3	0.2	0.3	2	2	2
Puerto Rico.....	0.1	1.2	0.1	2	2	0.1
<b>TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS<sup>5</sup>.....</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>84.8</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.3
Bolivia.....	2	2	0.1	2	2	2
Brazil.....	0.9	2.0	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.0
Chile.....	0.2	0.3	0.2	2	2	2
Colombia.....	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4
Costa Rica.....	2	0.1	0.1	2	2	0.1
Cuba.....	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.1
Dominican Republic.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.4	0.8
Ecuador.....	2	0.1	0.1	2	2	2
Guatemala.....	2	0.1	0.1	2	0.4	0.4
Haiti.....	2	0.1	0.1	2	2	2
Honduras.....	2	2	2	2	0.3	0.3
Mexico.....	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.3
Nicaragua.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Panama.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	2	0.1	0.1
Paraguay.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Peru.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	2	0.1
Salvador.....	2	2	0.1	2	0.1	0.1
Uruguay.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	2	2	2
Venezuela.....	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	2.1	4.4
<b>TOTAL LATIN AMERICA<sup>5</sup>.....</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>



# By Countries—Concluded

Country	Exports			Imports		
	January—December			January—December		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
(Percentage)						
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Austria.....	2	0.2	0.2	2	2	2
Belgium.....	2.4	3.3	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.6
Bulgaria.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Czechoslovakia.....	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2
Denmark.....	0.4	0.3	0.4	2	0.1	0.4
Estonia.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Finland.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	2	2
France.....	2.3	5.0	4.5	1.2	0.4	0.6
Germany.....	4.6	0.4	0.6	2.0	2	0.1
Greece.....	0.4	0.3	0.5	2	2	2
Hungary.....	2	0.1	2	2	2	2
Iceland.....	2	0.2	0.1	2	2	2
Italy.....	0.4	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.3
Latvia.....	0.1	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania.....	0.2	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands.....	2.6	3.5	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.3
Norway.....	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Poland.....	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	2	2
Portugal.....	2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Azores and Madeira.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Roumania.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Soviet Union.....	0.2	0.3	2	0.1	2	2
Spain.....	2	0.1	3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sweden.....	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Switzerland.....	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3
Yugoslavia.....	2	0.4	0.1	2	2	2
<b>TOTAL EUROPE<sup>a</sup></b> .....	<b>18.6</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Abyssinia.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Afghanistan.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Belgian Congo.....	2	0.1	0.1	2	2	0.1
Burma.....	4	4	2	1	4	2
China.....	0.7	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Greenland.....	2	2	2	0.1	2	2
Egypt.....	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	2	0.1
French Africa.....	0.2	0.3	0.1	2	2	2
French East Indies.....	2	0.1	2	2	2	2
French Guiana.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
French Oceania.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
French West Indies.....	2	0.1	2	2	2	2
Madagascar.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	2	2
Iraq.....	2	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	2
Tripoli.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other Italian Africa.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Japan.....	5.3	2	0.4	0.9	2	0.1
Korea.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Liberia.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Morocco.....	2	0.1	0.1	2	2	2
Indonesia.....	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	2	0.1
Netherlands Antilles.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.4	0.3
Netherlands Guiana.....	2	0.1	2	2	2	2
Iran.....	2	0.1	0.1	2	2	2
Philippine Islands.....	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3
Portuguese Africa.....	0.4	0.1	0.2	2	2	2
Portuguese Asia.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Siam.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Canton Islands.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Spanish Africa.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Syria.....	2	0.2	0.3	2	2	2
Turkey.....	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN<sup>b</sup></b> .....	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Less than one-tenth of one per cent. <sup>b</sup> These percentages are of the total exports and imports, respectively, of British Countries. <sup>c</sup> Prior to January 1, 1948, included under "British Countries" after which date included under "Foreign Countries". <sup>d</sup> These percentages are of the total exports and imports, respectively, of Foreign Countries.







# Prosperity in Bolivia Last Year Result of Higher Tin Prices

*Export market and purchasing power of country dependent on tin exports—Favourable prices received as result of agreement with United States—About 35,500 tons shipped as compared with 33,789 tons in 1947 and 39,000 tons in 1945.*

**By E. H. Maguire, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Chile**

(One boliviano equals approximately two cents Canadian)

**S**ANTIAGO, January 28, 1949.—Bolivia's national economy is dependent on metal prices, especially tin, to such an extent that it may be said that this commodity governs the export market and, consequently, the purchasing power of the country. With higher prices being received for tin on world markets, the country enjoyed relative prosperity in the past year. While favourable prices for tin were realized, the adverse effect of increased production costs and taxation were also in evidence. Exports of tin during 1948, estimated at about 35,500 tons, although slightly higher than shipments in the previous year totalling 33,789 tons, are still below the figure of 39,000 tons for 1945.

Early in 1948, a new contract became effective between the Bolivian tin producers, with the exception of the Patiño interests who market their concentrates under the same conditions in Great Britain, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as agent of the United States Government,

**Bolivia—Airport at La Paz, one of the highest in the world, with an elevation of 13,000 feet.**

*Courtesy Pan American Airways*



whereby the price was fixed at 90 cents U.S. currency per fine pound, until June, 1949. In accordance with a provision in the contract and taking advantage of higher prices obtained by the Malayan producers, the price was increased to 99 cents f.o.b. port of shipment, as from April, 1948. Stocks of tin held in the United States have increased materially during the year, which is interesting in view of the possible effect on future prices.

Prices of other minerals have been maintained at satisfactory levels and are at present as follows, c.i.f. United States ports: Lead, U.S. 17·5 cents per pound; zinc, U.S. 12 cents per pound; copper, U.S. 21·5 cents per pound; and silver, U.S. 71·5 cents per pound; and antimony, U.S. \$4.80 per unit of 20 pounds.

#### Bolivian Exports of Minerals

	7 months 1948	1947 (Fine metric tons)	1946	1945
Lead .....	14,256	11,311	8,434	9,508
Zinc .....	11,172	14,612	19,189	20,975
Copper .....	4,099	6,242	6,127	6,097
Silver .....	143	193	190	208
Antimony .....	6,129	10,856	6,964	5,535

In addition, wolfram in complex form has been exported in modest quantities, the total volume being slightly more than 905 fine tons. The total value of all minerals exported during 1948 is estimated at U.S.\$100,000,000, which compares favourably with \$75 million in 1947, \$65 million in 1946 and \$73 million in 1945.

The Camiri oilfield is reported to have reached a daily output of 3,000 barrels, which should be sufficient for national consumption and result in an economy in imports of U.S.\$4,000,000. Two United States contractors are constructing a pipe-line to Cochabamba, and refineries in that city and in Sucre. This co-ordinated program has been made possible by loans from the Central Bank and the United States Import-Export Bank.

Early in the year, changes were made in the import control regulations. The Department of Foreign Commerce of the Central Bank was made responsible for the issuing of permits on the basis of importers' capital, standing and necessity for importing the goods. Imports fall into three categories according to degrees of necessity: merchandise which may be imported at the official rate of Bs.42·42 to the U.S. dollar; merchandise which may be imported at the rate of Bs.56·05 to the U.S. dollar; and merchandise which may be imported with the importer's private funds. Goods are listed according to category and these lists are revised from time to time as the occasion warrants. At the end of the year, it was reported that the issuance of exchange to cover import licences at the rate of Bs. 42·42 to the U.S. dollar was about two and a half months in arrears, which is a slight improvement over the early months. Exchange for licences at the Bs. 56·05 rate was prompt.

#### No Direct Shipments of Goods from Bolivia to Canada

During 1948, the greater part of Bolivia's trade continued to be carried on with the United States, with Argentina a poor second. Canadian exports to Bolivia averaged U.S.\$80,000 monthly, but there were no direct shipments from Bolivia to Canada. Noteworthy items in the Canadian export list, in order of importance, were newsprint, calcium compounds, sewing machines, upper leathers, canned herrings and salmon, condensed and evaporated milk and insulated copper wire.

In common with most countries, Bolivia has suffered the consequences of a marked inflation, due to creation of currency to meet the increased



value of imported goods. The circulation has increased from 2,786 million bolivianos on January 31, 1948, to 3,221 million on August 31, or an index figure of 364 (1941=100), and subsequently has continued to rise uninterrupted. In certain quarters this is ascribed to increased credits granted by the Central Bank to the State, and the high percentage of foreign exchange which must be sold by mineral exporters, which increased from \$47 million in 1947 to \$60 million in 1948. Credits granted the government for the financing of a number of industrial, agricultural and constructional projects increased from 1,346 million bolivianos in January to 1,758 million bolivianos in June. Cost of living in La Paz has increased during the year from an index figure of 345 in January, 1948, to 356 in August (December 1936=100). Salaries and wages have been upwardly adjusted, with a consequent rise in the cost of locally manufactured goods.

The foreign debt of Bolivia, which was in virtual moratorium since 1932, reached a total of \$130 million. Following the visit to the United States of a mission headed by the Finance minister, it is reported that this debt was scaled down to U.S.\$61,827,000. Interest services on this amount will be at the rate of one per cent for the first two years and two per cent for the subsequent two years. Thereafter the interest rate will be three per cent. This favourable arrangement must be approved by Congress. Due to the low market price of these bonds, the debt may be reduced by advantageous purchases on the open market.

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## Animal, Vegetable and Marine Oils and Fats Removed from Export and Import Control

*Canadian action follows a decision of the International Emergency Food Committee to eliminate these items from international control.*

**C**ONTROLS have been removed on the importation and exportation of animal, vegetable and marine oils and fats. This follows a decision of the International Emergency Food Committee to remove these items from international allocation. During the period that these allocations had been in effect, Canada was committed to maintain a system of import controls in order to ensure that our purchases were kept within the allocations set by the Committee. With the suspension of international allocations, however, the Canadian Government has removed domestic import controls. It has also been found that the retention of export control on domestically produced oils and fats is no longer necessary.

The following are the commodities which are being released from import and export controls:

*Vegetable oil seeds and materials, and all oils and fats made therefrom:* Castor, dehydrated castor; chinawood (tung); cocoanut; copra; corn (oil only); cottonseed; oiticica; olive; olive kernel and foots; palm; palm kernel; peanuts; groundnuts; rapeseed; salad dressing containing oil; sesame seed; shortening; other compounded cooking fats or oils; soybean; soybean flour (full fat only); sunflower seed; teaseed; vegetable foots or soapstock; fatty acids; vegetable stearin; vegetable tallow; and weed seed, including wild mustard seed.

*Animal products:* Bones of all kinds, except edible fresh frozen bones.

*Oils, fats and greases, edible or inedible:* Animal fats and greases, n.o.p.; degrass; wool grease; fat waste, scrap and offal; fish body and viscera oils

of common cod, halibut (head), herring and pilchard; foots or soapstock; lard; lard oil; neatsfoot; oleic acid or red oil; oleine; oleo oil; oleo stock; stearin; stearic acid; and tallow.

*Chemical and Allied Products:* Fatty acids and oils, sulphated or sulphonated, or produced from vegetable oils listed in this schedule; soaps of all kinds, in a lot exceeding \$25 in value; and specialty cleaning or washing compounds with soap content, in a lot exceeding \$25 in value.

## India to Encourage Improvement Of Quality and Number of Cattle

*Recommendations made to employ artificial insemination by acquisition of breeding bulls of suitable quality—Importation of stock from regions where quality is high and crossing with local breeds also recommended—Central Cattle Board may be established shortly.*

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

NEW DELHI, February 9, 1949.—Increased quantity and improved quality of a useful minority of cattle must be undertaken by Indian agriculturists. Partition of the peninsula has resulted in most of the better breeds, such as the Red Sindhi and the Sahiwal, the two latter classed among the world's highest yielders, becoming valuable assets of Pakistan. To ensure improvements in breeding, recommendations have been made to provincial governments to employ artificial insemination by the acquisition of breeding bulls of suitable quality and by the organization of "seed bull stations" throughout the country. Experiments made at Izatnagar have sufficiently demonstrated the feasibility of this method in India. Other proposals are the importation of stock from areas where the quality is high and their crossing with local breeds in order to raise the all-round standard.

It is likely that a Central Cattle Board will be established shortly to implement, in a manner most beneficial to the entire country, the Directive Principal on cattle protection accepted by the Constituent Assembly in the framing of the Constitution of India, in which it has been agreed that the state "shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds of cattle and prohibit the slaughter of cows and other useful cattle, especially milch and draught cattle and their young stock".

### Slaughter of Stock Controlled in Recent Years

In recent years, most provincial governments have prohibited the slaughter of stock less than three years of age, as well as milch cattle not past their period of activity as draught, breeding or dairy animals, and in many places local bodies have put protective bans specifically on cow slaughter. Public opinion has also deprecated the practice for religious reasons, since the cow is considered sacred among orthodox Hindus. Although these measures have a certain value, the ultimate result will undoubtedly be that large numbers of poor, uneconomic cattle will be maintained together with those of the better quality, with both sharing the country's meagre fodder and feed resources. More positive results would be obtained from following the lead of the Bombay government and others in the building up of dairy colonies outside large towns, the subsidizing of young

stock, and the formation of urban milk marketing boards. From a long-term point of view, the only solution would appear to be that of increasing the feed and fodder resources and the organization of breeding of useful types of cattle as a state activity. To this end, the farmer must be persuaded to re-integrate dairying and cattle breeding with crop cultivation on a mixed farming basis, which, in turn, depends upon the economic incentive of an expanding market for dairy products. The development of village forests, the cultivation of fast-growing grasses in controlled grazing areas and the use of improved methods of ensilage will also contribute to adequate feeding.

#### **Annual Milk Yield Low in Some Provinces**

The average quality of the cattle bred in the northwest is much higher than that of the remainder of the sub-continent. The population of cows and she-buffalos maintained for breeding and milk production in India is almost 38,000,000, about half of which may be assumed to be in milk throughout the year. The annual milk yield per head averages as low as 300 pounds in some provinces, and does not exceed 1,500 pounds in any part of the country, except in the East Punjab, where the average is 3,500 pounds. About 93 per cent of the cow population yield less than 1,000 pounds annually, and that of 82 per cent of the she-buffalos is less than 1,800 pounds. Of the 600,000 bulls used for breeding purposes, only five per cent are considered to be suitable.

India possesses the world's largest cattle population, although the general health and quality do not compare with those of many other countries. Undivided, India has 212,700,000 head, or about 29 per cent of the world's cattle, but of this total almost 5,200,000 were more than three years of age, not in use for work, breeding or milk production. About 64,900,000 of the remainder were young stock, under three years. The remainder, about 142,600,000 cattle, or 67 per cent of the total, were put to such uses as milking, or draught service, but owing to lack of proper feeding and other defects, it is doubtful if all could be considered an economic asset. An example is the extended use of the iron plough in the cotton tracts of the Deccan, which has been checked mainly by the non-availability of strong cattle. As milk producers they do not compare favourably with the dairy herds in many other countries, since the highest recorded averages for herds maintained under ideal conditions on government farms, after more than 25 years of selective breeding and careful management, fail to reach the British general average of 600 gallons per cow for a lactation.

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#### **Great Britain Expands Export Credit Facilities**

London, January 28, 1949.—(FTS)—The United Kingdom Government has tabled a new Export Guarantees Bill which increases from £300 million to £500 million the maximum liability which the Export Credits Guarantee Department may incur in guarantees against loss on export trade transactions.

The growth in this form of insurance is seen from the fact that in 1939 the liability of the Board of Trade was limited to £75 million. In the past the scheme has been self-supporting, claims being met by premiums, and it is not anticipated that the extension will involve any public charge. Within the overall limit the Bill increases from £60 million to £100 million the amount which may be underwritten in "special" guarantees relating to activities conducive to establishing or encouraging overseas trade.



# Canadian Exports, by Areas

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	January			January—December		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1947	1948
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe.....	34.4	65.5	56.0	344.5	775.8	699.4
America.....	1.8	11.4	7.9	22.5	136.8	113.5
Africa.....	1.3	4.8	5.0	18.0	85.0	93.8
Asia.....	0.7	3.4	14.9	8.1	71.8	68.4
Oceania.....	4.4	3.2	3.1	49.8	99.1	57.3
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	42.6	88.3	87.0	442.9	1,168.5	1,032.4
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	20.1	105.5	117.1	272.3	1,040.8	1,510.5
Latin America.....	1.3	7.9	8.0	17.4	129.8	123.7
Europe.....	3.5	26.5	16.6	73.2	347.8	316.8
Other Foreign Countries.....	2.8	7.3	8.4	31.8	88.0	92.4
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>	27.7	147.1	150.0	394.7	1,606.4	2,043.4
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS</b>	70.3	235.4	237.0	837.6	2,774.9	3,075.8

## Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	January			January—December		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1947	1948
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	33,570	64,948	55,813	339,689	751,198	686,914
Ireland.....	799	475	81	4,439	17,598	9,257
Gibraltar.....			99	7	252	15
Malta.....	73	70	31	403	6,705	3,250
<b>TOTAL EUROPE</b>	34,442	65,493	56,024	344,538	775,753	699,436
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland.....	525	3,933	3,319	8,403	55,085	55,055
Bermuda.....	102	378	452	1,414	5,108	4,102
Barbados.....	94	631	476	1,077	9,063	5,654
Jamaica.....	366	2,141	587	4,442	18,214	12,350
Trinidad and Tobago.....	343	2,311	1,604	3,714	26,354	17,105
Bahamas.....	189	444	219	1,778	3,688	3,636
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		537	480		7,592	6,177
British Honduras.....	22	135	36	280	1,375	1,151
British Guiana.....	107	910	754	1,398	10,273	8,229
Falkland Islands.....				1	39	
<b>TOTAL AMERICA</b>	1,748	11,420	7,927	22,507	136,791	113,459
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		10	42		450	606
Union of South Africa.....	876	4,128	4,309	15,547	66,674	83,248
Other British South Africa.....					15	6
Southern Rhodesia.....	92	134	390	1,074	7,369	2,711
Gambia.....	2	6		20	66	26
Gold Coast.....	5	127	171	184	1,652	2,072
Nigeria.....	7	79	10	81	2,285	876
Sierra Leone.....	23	61	2	192	811	717
Other British West Africa.....					2	6
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	185	1		210	1,028	42
British East Africa.....	83	299	67	676	4,682	3,473
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	1,273	4,845	4,991	17,984	85,034	93,783

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts.

# Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	January			January—December		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1947	1948
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Con.</b>						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	211	1,655 9	11,190 2,573	2,863	42,947	33,698 7,775
Pakistan.....	5			123	823	
Burma*.....	18	179	74	192	4,079	1,710
Ceylon.....	4	36	22	89	1,602	2,653
Aden.....	335	530	466	2,448	7,464	9,288
British Malaya.....				5	9	16
Other British East Indies.....	138	723	612	2,223	6,398	8,256
Hong Kong.....	11	241		164	8,473	5,036
Palestine**.....						
<b>TOTAL ASIA.....</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>14,937</b>	<b>8,107</b>	<b>71,795</b>	<b>68,432</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	3,158	2,013	2,937	32,982	60,294	38,257
New Zealand.....	1,156	1,021	199	16,371	37,386	18,375
Fiji.....	65	123	9	367	1,386	492
Other Oceania.....	11	4		45	63	156
<b>TOTAL OCEANIA.....</b>	<b>4,388</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>49,765</b>	<b>99,129</b>	<b>57,280</b>
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>42,573</b>	<b>88,292</b>	<b>87,025</b>	<b>442,902</b>	<b>1,168,501</b>	<b>1,032,391</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	20,043	104,999	116,023	270,461	1,034,226	1,500,987
Alaska.....	6	12	94	120	300	865
American Virgin Islands.....	2	4	29	34	160	116
Hawaii.....	80	278	838	3	199	318
Puerto Rico.....	10	117	113	1,364	3,299	5,867
United States Oceania.....	3	43	16	329	2,605	2,300
<b>TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....</b>	<b>20,144</b>	<b>105,453</b>	<b>117,113</b>	<b>272,311</b>	<b>1,040,789</b>	<b>1,510,453</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	155	1,428	580	4,675	31,697	16,680
Bolivia.....	7	85	154	117	567	1,046
Brazil.....	297	1,450	1,456	3,522	31,660	28,601
Chile.....	56	139	206	604	4,392	4,495
Colombia.....	82	810	848	1,270	9,950	8,406
Costa Rica.....	10	91	184	99	1,780	1,216
Cuba.....	83	884	1,151	1,186	7,502	10,987
Dominican Republic.....	7	121	175	296	1,914	2,386
Ecuador.....	2	68	117	52	1,626	1,308
El Salvador.....	4	52	48	120	1,630	1,548
Guatemala.....	6	88	92	120	1,366	1,393
Haiti.....	3	61	222	170	641	677
Honduras.....	15	52	28	2,340	11,701	15,045
Mexico.....	228	1,018	766	75	590	701
Nicaragua.....	2	29	82	304	1,882	4,123
Panama.....	32	198	166	11	153	369
Paraguay.....	2	7	3	892	3,695	2,529
Peru.....	100	280	412	47	665	1,103
Uruguay.....	54	218	182	216	3,371	4,201
Venezuela.....	121	799	1,081	1,256	12,989	16,935
<b>TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>7,878</b>	<b>7,953</b>	<b>17,372</b>	<b>129,771</b>	<b>123,749</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....	1	17		8	505	90
Austria.....	3	471	332	8	3,070	3,110
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	404	1,609	2,988	9,555	52,749	33,035
Bulgaria.....		48		9	14	123

\*See Commonwealth Countries prior to 1948.

# Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	January			January—December		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1947	1948
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.</b>						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Europe:—Con.</b>						
Czechoslovakia.....	60	2,290	229	3,164	13,779	11,395
Denmark.....	49	126	663	1,528	4,328	7,748
Estonia.....				2		
Finland.....	17	255	36	482	1,212	2,280
France.....	869	8,484	3,878	9,152	81,058	92,963
Germany.....	644	844	2,613	18,261	6,690	13,214
Greece.....		810	249	1,565	5,440	9,663
Hungary.....		195	2	4	946	820
Iceland.....		78	2	18	2,485	1,845
Italy.....	84	2,758	963	1,745	35,688	32,379
Latvia.....	1			276		
Lithuania.....				912		
Netherlands.....	800	2,248	1,245	10,267	55,940	43,684
Norway.....	353	2,879	1,037	7,854	20,320	23,429
Poland.....	51	262	59	1,035	15,380	5,804
Portugal.....	16	352	200	135	3,502	5,181
Azores and Madeira.....		23	11	4	392	77
Roumania.....	16	89	25	42	103	440
Spain.....		9	72	937	4,866	112
Sweden.....	46	741	221	101	941	596
Switzerland.....	85	1,700	1,677	5,411	17,461	7,207
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....		43	11	736	14,196	19,389
Yugoslavia.....	1	167	56	12	6,729	2,250
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>26,499</b>	<b>16,569</b>	<b>73,223</b>	<b>347,794</b>	<b>316,834</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Afghanistan.....		4	1		94	74
Arabia.....			244		36	43
Belgian Congo.....	22	136	208	106	1,292	2,241
Burma*.....		18	31			173
China.....	139	3,937	1,421	2,885	34,984	29,128
Greenland.....		1	7		128	88
Egypt.....	16	14	175	396	10,922	10,205
Ethiopia.....		4	4			
French Africa.....	7	443	886	804	4,593	2,747
French East Indies.....	2	21	22	28	858	498
French Guiana.....		15		6	264	129
French Oceania.....	14	2	6	80	230	153
French West Indies.....	4	13	1	172	1,743	538
Madagascar.....	1	27	9	9	176	408
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	11	134	113	270	1,158	1,432
Iran.....		41	165			
Iraq.....	6	8	16	40	2,160	831
Transjordan.....			93			
Tripoli.....		1			5	5
Other Italian Africa.....					7	
Japan.....	2,142	509	302	902	5,807	7,959
Korea.....		9	2	20,770	559	8,001
Liberia.....	2	2	4		30	23
Morocco.....	3	46	156	20	144	129
Indonesia.....	65	611	663	97	1,447	1,700
Netherlands Guiana.....	3	67	80	39	826	695
Netherlands Antilles.....	17	197	264	204	1,844	2,175
Palestine*.....			629	80	946	1,031
Philippine Islands.....	141	748	848	1,465	10,448	9,810
Portuguese Africa.....	209	170	243	1,395	1,898	3,258
Portuguese Asia.....		10	35	1	147	104
Siam.....	2	22	79	20	415	609
Canary Islands.....		1	6	3	46	12
Spanish Africa.....					62	54
Syria.....	8	33	1,603	64	2,546	6,094
Turkey.....		17	59	1,916	2,229	2,012
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>2,814</b>	<b>7,261</b>	<b>8,375</b>	<b>31,772</b>	<b>88,049</b>	<b>92,359</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>27,727</b>	<b>147,092</b>	<b>150,005</b>	<b>394,681</b>	<b>1,606,401</b>	<b>2,043,395</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>70,300</b>	<b>235,384</b>	<b>237,030</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,786</b>

\*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948.



# Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodity	January			January—December		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1947	1948
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	18.0	53.3	59.8	190.9	683.7	643.7
Animals and Animal Products.....	11.9	36.6	27.4	118.1	331.4	434.9
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	0.9	3.3	3.0	13.1	49.3	45.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	14.9	72.1	65.3	211.6	886.2	953.7
Iron and Products.....	5.6	19.2	25.1	60.1	273.2	281.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	14.6	31.4	37.6	179.7	303.9	396.3
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1.7	6.2	6.5	25.0	74.6	94.9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.4	7.3	6.4	19.5	83.8	79.8
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.3	5.9	5.8	19.6	88.7	145.4
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>235.4</b>	<b>237.0</b>	<b>837.6</b>	<b>2,774.9</b>	<b>3,075.8</b>
<b>(Thousands of Dollars)</b>						
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products:</b>						
Fruits.....	1,176	332	1,489	13,085	14,890	11,132
Vegetables.....	191	1,033	541	6,504	17,557	9,541
Wheat.....	8,922	19,269	28,851	89,394	265,200	243,023
Grains, other.....	1,009	6,273	1,958	12,892	50,103	75,321
Flour of wheat.....	1,692	10,608	10,825	17,638	196,578	125,151
Farinaceous products, other.....	902	1,479	828	11,976	17,750	20,871
Sugar and products.....	49	263	208	2,015	7,650	5,826
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,056	2,450	3,056	10,942	28,478	29,278
Vegetable fats and oils.....	11	738	1,420	162	6,497	14,726
Rubber and products.....	1,164	2,772	2,016	14,905	33,125	33,151
Seeds.....	356	5,978	5,301	3,011	16,693	49,748
Tobacco.....	1,285	809	2,054	5,501	14,157	8,392
Vegetable products, other.....	236	1,295	1,295	2,871	15,018	17,539
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>18,049</b>	<b>53,299</b>	<b>59,841</b>	<b>190,897</b>	<b>683,697</b>	<b>643,698</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>						
Cattle.....	465	1,336	2,623	9,232	14,980	73,899
Other animals, living.....	127	665	584	1,409	5,034	13,606
Fish and fishery products.....	2,537	8,499	5,982	26,530	82,359	85,028
Furs and products.....	3,607	3,913	3,901	14,097	29,048	24,118
Leather and products.....	327	1,897	658	5,648	20,320	13,019
Bacon and hams.....	3,301	7,442	3,005	30,906	62,081	69,960
Meats, other.....	416	5,719	4,469	5,403	40,776	63,399
Cheese.....	63	1,310	25	11,874	14,162	12,042
Milk products, other.....	255	832	1,172	4,346	15,538	18,331
Eggs, shell and processed.....	12	3,564	3,080	498	36,968	39,163
Animal products, other.....	774	1,459	1,950	8,193	10,179	22,360
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>11,884</b>	<b>36,637</b>	<b>27,448</b>	<b>118,136</b>	<b>331,445</b>	<b>434,925</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>						
Cotton products.....	246	886	715	2,615	11,238	10,233
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	8	120	206	103	1,153	1,882
Wool and products.....	106	519	323	1,326	8,863	12,091
Artificial silk and products.....	192	821	150	2,270	11,761	7,171
Textile products, other.....	381	980	1,556	6,741	16,332	14,177
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>13,055</b>	<b>49,347</b>	<b>45,554</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>						
Planks and boards.....	2,487	16,930	11,100	35,887	208,375	196,023
Pulpwood.....	668	2,787	2,847	13,642	34,529	43,573
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,460	5,784	3,697	17,641	78,950	74,103
Wood pulp.....	2,150	15,260	15,183	27,731	177,803	211,564
Manufactured wood, other.....	376	596	341	2,889	7,963	7,360
Newsprint paper.....	6,817	27,872	29,933	104,615	342,293	383,123
Paper, other.....	893	2,569	1,937	8,258	30,840	33,559
Books and printed matter.....	65	330	307	950	5,439	4,368
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>14,916</b>	<b>72,128</b>	<b>65,344</b>	<b>211,613</b>	<b>886,192</b>	<b>953,674</b>

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts.

# **Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded**

Commodity	January			January—December		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1947	1948
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Iron and Products:</b>						
Iron ore.....			19	1	6,023	5,301
Ferro-alloys.....	157	1,848	2,442	1,306	21,545	24,057
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	605	164	209	2,566	4,080	2,691
Rolling mill products.....	82	1,022	982	4,769	10,935	23,773
Locomotives and parts.....		2	2,344	241	15,672	8,792
Farm machinery and implements.....	768	5,466	7,799	7,790	42,238	73,760
Hardware and cutlery.....	94	434	478	2,239	5,693	5,316
Machinery (except farm).....	987	4,258	2,241	9,783	41,022	40,539
Automobiles, freight.....	867	597	922	6,924	37,918	18,841
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,105	1,655	2,602	15,311	33,579	20,905
Automobile parts.....	375	1,477	787	2,679	20,142	15,340
Railway cars and parts.....	7	11	1,396	159	3,368	6,593
Iron products, other.....	518	2,307	2,875	6,371	30,941	35,557
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>19,243</b>	<b>25,097</b>	<b>60,139</b>	<b>273,156</b>	<b>281,465</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>						
Aluminium and products.....	752	7,535	5,518	23,744	63,956	102,046
Brass and products.....	94	349	237	1,089	3,875	4,677
Copper and products.....	3,951	6,540	8,489	53,315	59,298	79,036
Lead and products.....	943	2,518	5,960	8,983	30,945	34,684
Nickel.....	5,579	8,016	7,633	52,496	60,443	73,802
Precious metals, except gold.....	1,690	2,235	1,934	22,955	22,581	25,478
Zinc and products.....	1,045	1,903	5,840	9,816	30,193	42,496
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	321	1,436	1,132	4,114	19,135	16,822
Non-ferrous, products, other.....	198	838	861	3,152	13,512	17,255
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>14,573</b>	<b>31,370</b>	<b>37,602</b>	<b>179,664</b>	<b>303,937</b>	<b>396,296</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:</b>						
Asbestos and products.....	693	2,733	2,849	13,317	32,969	41,979
Coal.....	193	873	297	1,541	5,441	11,556
Petroleum and products.....	20	596	619	878	6,884	9,304
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	376	883	1,019	3,774	13,110	13,881
Non-metallic products, other.....	401	1,127	1,669	5,504	16,210	18,694
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>6,212</b>	<b>6,455</b>	<b>25,013</b>	<b>74,614</b>	<b>94,915</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>						
Acids.....	98	409	271	1,354	3,713	5,728
Medicinal preparations.....	91	317	153	1,566	4,400	3,070
Fertilizers.....	504	3,504	3,738	7,066	34,386	36,374
Paints and varnishes.....	74	476	424	910	7,346	6,235
Calcium compounds.....	35	237	283	488	2,202	2,787
Soda and sodium compounds.....	290	361	357	4,000	5,232	4,840
Chemical products, other.....	305	1,955	1,221	4,111	26,526	20,807
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>7,259</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>19,496</b>	<b>83,804</b>	<b>79,840</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>						
Toys and sporting goods.....	12	56	22	526	1,889	1,886
Films.....	241	247	167	3,527	3,305	3,916
Ships and vessels.....	50	2,046	654	218	23,965	81,448
Aircraft and parts.....	32	732	321	2,799	5,900	11,290
Electrical energy.....	435	362	346	4,183	5,611	4,376
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	157	334	204	2,133	11,039	7,207
Miscellaneous.....	217	914	2,283	3,630	14,852	11,935
Donations and gifts.....		450	952		10,627	9,248
Non-commercial articles.....	157	772	896	2,556	11,523	14,115
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>5,911</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>19,571</b>	<b>88,710</b>	<b>145,420</b>

## **United Kingdom Exports to South Africa Show Increase**

The value of exports, including re-exports, despatched from the United Kingdom to the Union of South Africa during the first ten months of 1948 amounted to £98·3 millions, as compared with £76·8 millions in the same period of 1947. (*Barclay's Bank Review*)

# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## **Barbados Permits Imports of Optical Goods**

Port-of-Spain, February 4, 1949.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies, Barbados, advised importers on January 26, that applications for licences to import optical goods from Canada and the United States would be received for consideration.

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## **British Guiana Permits Imports of Lard, Onions, Potatoes and Sugar**

Port-of-Spain, February 10, 1949.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana, notified importers on February 8 that licences would be issued immediately for the importation of pure lard from Canada against quotas established for 1949 at a ceiling price of \$20.05 per 100 pounds, c.i.f. Georgetown.

Another notice of the same date advised importers that quotas had been established for the importation of potatoes and onions from Canada and that applications for import licences would be received immediately. The ceiling price for potatoes in barrels of 160 pounds has been fixed at \$4.85 for medium, and \$4.50 for small, c.i.f. Georgetown, and for onions, \$3.60 per crate of 75 pounds for medium, c.i.f. Georgetown.

The Controller also announced that quotas for the first half of 1949 had been established for the importation of granulated sugar from Canada.

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## **British Guiana Provides for Licensing of Samples**

Port-of-Spain, February 15, 1949.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies, British Guiana, announced on February 9 that, where licences are being issued for the commercial importation of certain commodities, licences may be issued for reasonable quantities of bona fide trade samples and the necessary currency provided.

Where licences are not being issued for the commercial importation of the commodity concerned, licences may be issued to recognized agents on condition that the samples are not sold or otherwise disposed of without permission of the Controller of Supplies and that no currency is provided.

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## **New German Import Licensing Procedure Outlined**

Frankfurt, February 14, 1949.—(FTS)—The Allied Occupational Authorities, through the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA), in Frankfurt, Germany, have established a revised decentralized import licensing procedure, effective February 28, 1949. This procedure will not be effective in the United States, British and French sectors of Berlin and the French zone of occupied Germany.

The issue of import licences under the terms and conditions of the new instructions is authorized for approved imports, subject to regulations of the JEIA.

Any importer, manufacturer or industry group may import commodities under this procedure.

All imports will be supervised by an Import Advisory Committee, which may place restrictions on the importation of any commodity.

An importer desiring to import any commodity for which provision is made in the budget will negotiate directly with foreign suppliers, in accordance with normal trade practices, he will then submit import licence forms to a foreign trade bank, which will utilize fund allocations and render reports thereon to the Central Commodity Budget office. Where



## **Trade and Tariff Regulations—*Concluded***

funds are available, the C.C.B.O. will transmit approval through the bank, which will advise the importer within twenty-four hours of approval in whole or in part or disapproval of licence.

Payment terms will be in accordance with customs of the trade, but in no event shall payment be made before presentation of required shipping documents, except with special approval. The bank issuing the licence will also arrange establishment of letters of credit or other foreign exchange financing necessary to place the imported commodities at German-U.S.-U.K.-French zone border. No letters of credit or other foreign exchange financing will be established earlier than sixty days before the anticipated delivery of the imported commodity.

All payments for commodities exchanged between Canada and Germany must be made in United States dollars.

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### **Argentine Regulations Deal with Outstanding Permits**

Buenos Aires, February 14, 1949.—(FTS)—Following the suspension on February 1 of all imports, new Argentine import regulations were issued on February 11. They deal only with the immediate problem of outstanding exchange permits, and give no clue as to future policy. Goods on ship or in the Argentine port of import by February 10 will be admitted. The position of goods preparing for shipment is not stated. It is assumed, therefore, that they must await confirmation. All outstanding import permits for orders not shipped must be submitted by the importer before March 10 for reconsideration and, perhaps, confirmation. Permits, as and when confirmed, will carry the right to payment in foreign exchange. Permits not submitted by March 10 will be automatically cancelled. Importers will not be subject to the 20 per cent penalty normally imposed when permits are cancelled. Goods without permits, if admitted at all, will not be entitled to payment in foreign exchange.

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### **Sweden Issues Regulations Governing Imports Lost During Transport**

Stockholm, February 15, 1949.—(FTS)—Application for import licences covering goods purchased in compensation for goods which, during transport to Sweden, by damage or similar cause, have become a total loss, must be made on the appropriate form. The following information must also be attached to the application:

- (a) Statement from the insurance company that the goods were a total loss.
- (b) Statement from the insurance company regarding the date of the loss, type and value of goods.
- (c) The licence covering the goods lost.

When these stipulations have been complied with, a licence will be issued to cover the quantity and value of the loss.

Compensation licences are issued with the same period of validity as an ordinary import licence. Applications for the extension or substitution of a compensation licence are dealt with according to the same stipulations governing ordinary import licences.

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### **British Shipping Earnings Greatly Increased**

London, January 28, 1949.—(FTS)—Net income from the operations of United Kingdom shipping in international trade will amount to between £60 million and £70 million in 1948, according to an estimate given by the Minister of Transport.

## Trade Commissioners on Tour

**C**ANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

**Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce**

**Calgary—Board of Trade.**

**Charlottetown—Board of Trade.**

**Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.**

**Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.**

**Halifax—Board of Trade.**

**Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.**

**Moncton—Board of Trade.**

**Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.**

**Quebec City—Board of Trade.**

**Regina—Chamber of Commerce.**

**Saint John—Board of Trade.**

**Saskatoon—Board of Trade.**

**Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.**

**Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.**

**Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.**

**Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.**

**Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.**

**Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.**

**G. A. Browne**, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Karachi, returned home on leave last month, and commenced a tour of Canada in Vancouver on January 21. Mr. Browne opened Canada's trade office in Karachi in September, 1947.

Montreal—March 21-April 2.

Quebec City—April 4-5.

## Annual Report of Deputy Minister

The Annual Report of the Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended March 31, 1948, is now available for distribution. Copies may be obtained for 25 cents each from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

In addition to a review of the year's activities, this report provides an outline of the functions performed by the seven divisions of the Foreign Trade Service. This information may prove useful to firms seeking advice or assistance in the development of their trade relations with businessmen in other lands.

The appendices contain a wealth of statistics on trade, which may prove useful as a guide, a list of the various trade agreements in force, a list of the exhibitions, trade fairs and other displays in which Canada participated in the period under review, and eighteen trade charts illustrating trends with different geographical areas over a period of more than ten years.



## Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available, and is subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, as information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the ship concerned. The name of the operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further details from the operator or agent concerned.

Ships loading within ten days of the publication date of this issue are not included.

### Departures from Halifax

\*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.

†Calls at Saint John a few days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Argentina—</b>			
Buenos Aires.....	March 9-13	<i>Bowgran</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires.....	March 10-15	<i>Mormactide</i>	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	March 26-30	<i>Royal Prince</i>	Furness Withy
<b>Belgium—</b>			
Antwerp.....	March 10-19	<i>Rouen</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	March 17-21	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
<b>Brazil—</b>			
Rio de Janeiro.....	March 9-13	<i>Bowgran</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Santos.....	March 10-15	<i>Mormactide</i>	Montreal Shipping
	March 26-30	<i>Royal Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Recife.....	March 10-15	<i>Mormactide</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Celebes—</b>			
Macassar.....	March 16-20	<i>Tarakan</i>	Cunard Donaldson
<b>Ceylon—</b>			
Colombo.....	March 5-15	<i>Oceanside</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Colombia—</b>			
Barranquilla.....	March 7-11	† <i>Brush</i>	Swedish American
Barranquilla.....	March 24-28	† <i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American
<b>Cuba—</b>			
Santiago.....	March 15-19	† <i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
Havana.....	March 22-26	† <i>Erik Banck</i>	Swedish American
Santiago.....	March 25-29	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
<b>Denmark—</b>			
Copenhagen.....	March 17-21	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
<b>Dominican Republic—</b>			
Ciudad Trujillo.....	March 25-29	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
<b>Egypt—</b>			
Alexandria.....	March 16-20	<i>Tarakan</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Said.....			
Suez.....			



# Departures from Halifax—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Finland—</b> Helsinki.....	March 17-21	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
<b>France—</b> Le Havre.....	March 10-19	<i>Rouen</i>	Furness Withy
Le Havre.....	March 17-21	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
Marseilles.....	March 8-12	<i>Capo Arma</i>	Furness Withy
<b>Germany—</b> Bremen.....	March 17-21	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
Hamburg.....			
<b>Haiti—</b> Port au Prince.....	March 25-29	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
<b>Hong Kong.....</b>	March 5-15	<i>Oceanside</i>	March Shipping
<b>Indonesia—</b> Batavia.....	March 15-20	<i>Longview Victory</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Soerabaya.....			
Belawan-Deli.....			
Batavia.....	March 16-20	<i>Tarakan</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Samarang.....			
Soerabaya.....			
Cheribon.....			
<b>Italy—</b> West Coast Ports...	March 8-12	<i>Capo Arma</i>	Furness Withy
<b>Malaya—</b> Penang.....	March 15-20	<i>Longview Victory</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Port Swettenham..	March 16-20	<i>Tarakan</i>	Cunard Donaldson
<b>Mexico—</b> Veracruz.....	March 15-19	† <i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
Tampico.....	March 22-26	† <i>Erik Banck</i>	Swedish American
<b>Netherlands—</b> Amsterdam.....	March 17-21	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
Rotterdam.....			
<b>Netherlands</b> <b>Antilles—</b> Curaçao.....	March 7-11	† <i>Brush</i>	Swedish American
Curaçao.....	March 24-28	† <i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American
<b>Newfoundland—</b> St. John's.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 1	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's.....	March 2-5	<i>Keltic</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	March 3-6	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	March 4	<i>Island Connector</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	March 4-7	<i>Blue Cloud</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	March 7-10	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's.....	March 10-13	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	March 14	<i>Island Connector</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	March 14-17	<i>Newfoundland (r)</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	March 15-18	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's.....	March 17-20	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	March 18-21	<i>Blue Seal</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	March 23	<i>Island Connector</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	March 24-27	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's.....	March 24-27	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	March 27-30	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 4	<i>Nova Scotia (r)</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	April 1	<i>Island Connector</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	April 11	<i>Island Connector</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	April 20	<i>Island Connector</i>	Clarke Steamships

## Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Norway—</b>			
Oslo.....	March 17-21	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
Kristiansnd.....			
Stavanager.....			
Bergen.....			
<b>Poland—</b>			
Gdynia.....	March 17-21	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
Gdansk.....			
<b>Puerto Rico—</b>			
San Juan.....	March 7-11	† <i>Brush</i>	Swedish American
San Juan.....	March 24-28	† <i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American
<b>St. Pierre- Miquelon.....</b>	(March 2-5 March 18-21)	<i>Keltic</i> <i>Blue Seal</i>	Shaw Steamships Montreal Shipping
<b>Saudi Arabia—</b>			
Jeddah.....	March 15-20	<i>Longview Victory</i>	Isthmian Steamships
<b>Singapore.....</b>	(March 5-15 March 15-20 March 16-20)	<i>Oceanside</i> <i>Longview Victory</i> <i>Tarakan</i>	March Shipping Isthmian Steamships Cunard Donaldson
<b>Sweden—</b>			
Gothenburg.....	March 17-21	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
Malmö.....			
Norrköping.....			
Stockholm.....			
<b>United Kingdom—</b>			
Avonmouth.....	March 17-21	<i>Bristol City</i>	Furness Withy
Swansea.....	March 14-19	<i>Eucadia</i>	Furness Withy
Bristol.....	March 7-15	<i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy
Swansea.....			
Liverpool.....	March 11-16	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	March 14-17	<i>Newfoundland</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 4	<i>Nova Scotia</i> (r)	Furness Withy
London.....	March 27-31	<i>Samaria</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	March 17	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	April 7	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
<b>Uruguay—</b>			
Montevideo.....	March 9-13	<i>Bowgran</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Montevideo.....	March 10-15	<i>Mormactide</i>	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo.....	March 26-30	<i>Royal Prince</i>	Furness Withy
<b>West Indies—</b>			
Jamaica.....	March 15-19	† <i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
Jamaica.....	March 22-26	† <i>Erik Banck</i>	Swedish American
Jamaica.....	March 25-29	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	March 14	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....			
Antigua.....	March 8-17 March 22 March 22-31 April 8-17	<i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i> * <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r) <i>A Ship</i> <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships Canadian National Alcoa Steamships Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....			
Bermuda.....			
British Guiana.....			
Dominica.....			
Grenada.....			
Montserrat.....			
St. Kitts.....			
St. Lucia.....	March 7-11 March 24-28	† <i>Brush</i> † <i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American Swedish American
St. Vincent.....			
Trinidad.....			
<b>Venezuela—</b>			
La Guaira.....	March 7-11	† <i>Brush</i>	Swedish American
Maracaibo.....	March 24-28	† <i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American
Puerto Cabello.....			

## Departures from Saint John

\*Sails from Halifax a few days earlier.

†Calls at Halifax a few days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Africa-East—</b>			
Lourenço Marques..	March 3-14	<i>Grelrosa</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	March 25	<i>Forest</i>	Shipping Limited
Lourenço Marques..	Mar. 30-Apr. 10	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	March 15-26	<i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	April 25	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
<b>Africa-South—</b>			
Cape Town.....	March 3-14	<i>Grelrosa</i>	Elder Dempster
East London.....	March 15-26	<i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	March 25	<i>Forest</i>	Shipping Limited
Durban.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 10	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
	April 25	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
<b>Australia—</b>			
Brisbane.....	Late March	<i>Ottawa Valley</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sidney.....			
Geelong.....			
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
<b>Belgium—</b>			
Antwerp.....	March 6-12	<i>Marchcape</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	March 10	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	March 18-28	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
<b>British Honduras—</b>			
Belize.....	March 14-16	† <i>Sunprince</i>	Saguenay Terminals
<b>Canal Zone—</b>			
Cristobal.....	March 14-16	† <i>Sunprince</i>	Saguenay Terminals
<b>China—</b>			
Shanghai.....	April 1-2	<i>City of Sydney</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>Costa Rica—</b>			
Port Limon.....	March 14-16	† <i>Sunprince</i>	Saguenay Terminals
<b>Cuba—</b>			
Havana.....	March 20-25	<i>Federal Mariner</i>	Federal Commerce
<b>Dominican Republic—</b>			
Ciudad Trujillo....	March 14-16	† <i>Sunprince</i>	Saguenay Terminals
<b>Egypt—</b>			
Alexandria.....	March 18-21	<i>John Bakke</i>	Kerr Steamships
Port Said.....			
Port Sudan.....			
<b>France—</b>			
Le Havre.....	March 10	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
<b>Germany—</b>			
Hamburg.....	March 6-12	<i>Marchcape</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	March 10	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
Hamburg.....	March 18-28	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
<b>Greece—</b>			
Piraeus.....	March 7-14	<i>Italo Marsano</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Guatemala—</b>			
Puerto Barrios.....	March 14-16	† <i>Sunprince</i>	Saguenay Terminals
<b>Hong Kong.....</b>	April 1-2	<i>City of Sydney</i>	McLean Kennedy



# Departures from Saint John—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>India and Pakistan—</b>			
Chittagong.....	March 22-30	<i>City of Delhi</i>	McLean Kennedy
Karachi.....			
Bombay.....			
Madras.....			
Caleutta.....			
Cochin.....			
Madras.....	April 1-22	<i>City of Sydney</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>Ireland—</b>			
Dublin.....	March 11-15	<i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Limerick.....	March 8	<i>Irish Spruce</i>	McLean Kennedy
Waterford.....			
<b>Italy—</b>			
Genoa.....	March 7-14	<i>Italo Marsano</i>	Montreal Shipping
Naples.....			
<b>Mediterranean—</b>			
Central and Western Areas....	March 7-14	<i>Italo Marsano</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Mexico—</b>			
Veracruz.....	March 20-25	<i>Federal Mariner</i>	Federal Commerce
Tampico.....			
<b>Netherlands—</b>			
Rotterdam.....	March 6-12	<i>Marchcape</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	March 10	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited Cunard Donaldson
Amsterdam.....	March 18-28	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	
<b>Netherlands Antilles—</b>			
Curacao.....	March 14-16	† <i>Sunprince</i>	Saguenay Terminals
<b>New Zealand—</b>			
Auckland.....	March 6-14	<i>Stafford</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington.....			
Lyttleton.....			
Dunedin.....			
Bluff.....			
<b>Northern Ireland—</b>			
Belfast.....	March 6-10	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy
Belfast.....	March 26-30	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>Philippines—</b>			
Manila.....	April 1-2	<i>City of Sydney</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>Portugal—</b>			
Lisbon.....	March 7-14	<i>Italo Marsano</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Saudi Arabia—</b>			
Jeddah.....	March 18-21	<i>John Bakke</i>	Kerr Steamships
<b>Singapore.....</b>	April 1-2	<i>City of Sydney</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>United Kingdom—</b>			
Avonmouth.....	March 15-23	<i>Dorelian (r)</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Swansea.....	April 3-10	<i>Moveria (r)</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	March 5-13	<i>Lismoria (r)</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	March 24-31	<i>Norwegian (r)</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	March 6-10	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	March 11-15	<i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	March 13-20	<i>Asia (r)</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	March 26-30	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
London.....	March 5-12	<i>Arabia (r)</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	March 10-17	<i>Valacia (r)</i>	Cunard Donaldson

## Departures from Saint John—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>United Kingdom—</b> Con.			
Manchester.....	March 9-12	<i>Manchester Progress</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	March 16-19	<i>Manchester Trader</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	March 23-26	<i>Manchester Commerce</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Leith.....	March 17-23	<i>Cairnavor</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....			
<b>Venezuela—</b> La Guaira.....	March 14-16	† <i>Sunprince</i>	Saguenay Terminals

## Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departure from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Africa-East—</b>			
Lourenço Marques..	Feb. 17-Mar. 4	<i>Rana</i>	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques..	March 23	<i>Silversteak</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques..	April	<i>Silversandal</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques..	April 5-20	<i>Lake Tatla</i>	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques..	May	<i>Radja</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Africa-South—</b>			
Cape Town.....	Feb. 17-Mar. 4	<i>Rana</i>	North Pacific
Port Elizabeth.....	March 23	<i>Silverteak</i>	Dingwall Cotts
East London.....	April	<i>Silversandal</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Durban.....	April 5-20	<i>Lake Tatla</i>	North Pacific
	May	<i>Radja</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Argentina—</b> Buenos Aires.....	April 2	<i>Ravnanger</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Australia—</b>			
Sydney.....	March 17-18	<i>Parrakoola</i>	Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....	Early April	<i>Barranduna</i>	Empire Shipping
Hobart.....	March 28	<i>Waitomo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Melbourne.....			
Sydney.....	March 18	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
<b>Belgium—</b>			
Antwerp.....	March 28	<i>Paraguay</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp.....	April 6-9	<i>Golden Gate</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp.....	April 8	<i>Vire</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Brazil—</b> Rio de Janeiro....	April 2	<i>Ravnanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Santos.....			
<b>Canal Zone—</b> Balboa.....	March 13	<i>Glimmaren</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Ceylon—</b>			
Colombo.....	March 18	<i>Silverash</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo.....	April 10	<i>Høegh Merchant</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Chile—</b> Antofagasta.....	April 2	<i>Ravnanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Valparaiso.....			

## Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>China—</b>			
Shanghai.....	March 10-11	<i>Island Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Taku Bar.....			
Shanghai.....	March 18-19	<i>American Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star
Shanghai.....	March 26-27	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
Shanghai.....	April 24-25	<i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Colombia—</b>			
Barranquilla.....	March 13	<i>Glimmaren</i>	Empire Shipping
Buenaventura.....	March 27	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Cook Islands—</b>			
Raratonga.....	March 28	<i>Waitomo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Raratonga.....	April 3	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
<b>Costa Rica—</b>			
Puntarenas.....	March 13	<i>Glimmaren</i>	Empire Shipping
Puntarenas.....	March 27	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>El Salvador—</b>			
La Libertad.....	March 13	<i>Glimmaren</i>	Empire Shipping
La Libertad.....	March 27	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Fiji—</b>			
Suva.....	March 18	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
<b>France—</b>			
Le Havre.....	April 8	<i>Vire</i>	Empire Shipping
Marseilles.....	March 23	<i>Tritone</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Germany—</b>			
Hamburg.....	March 28	<i>Paraguay</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Hamburg.....	April 6-9	<i>Golden Gate</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
<b>Guatemala—</b>			
San Jose.....	March 13	<i>Glimmaren</i>	Empire Shipping
San Jose.....	March 27	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Hawaii—</b>			
Honolulu.....	March 18	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
<b>Hong Kong.....</b>	March 10-11	<i>Island Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	March 18-29	<i>American Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star
<b>India and Pakistan—</b>			
Madras.....	April 6	<i>Silverwalnut</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....	March 16	<i>Silverash</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....			
Bombay.....	April 18	<i>Höegh Merchant</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi.....			
Bombay.....			
<b>Indonesia—</b>			
Batavia.....	April 6	<i>Silverwalnut</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Samarang.....	April 10	<i>Höegh Merchant</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya.....			
Cheribon.....			
<b>Italy—</b>			
Genoa.....	March 23	<i>Tritone</i>	Empire Shipping
Leghorn.....			
Naples.....			
Venice.....			
<b>Japan—</b>			
Yokohama.....	March 10-11	<i>Island Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Yokohama.....	March 18-19	<i>American Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star
<b>Malaya—</b>			
Penang.....	March 18	<i>Silverash</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Port Swettenham..			



## Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Netherlands—</b>			
Rotterdam.....	April 8	<i>Vire</i>	Empire Shipping
Amsterdam.....			
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 9	<i>Lake Atlin</i>	Anglo Canadian
<b>New Zealand—</b>			
Auckland.....	March 18	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
Wellington.....	March 28	<i>Waitomo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Auckland.....	April 3	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Wellington.....			
Lyttleton.....			
Dunedin.....			
<b>Persian Gulf.....</b>	April 10	<i>Hoegh Merchant</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Peru—</b>			
Callao.....	April 2	<i>Ravnanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Mollendo.....			
<b>Philippines—</b>			
Manila.....	March 10-11	<i>Island Mail (r)</i>	Canadian Blue Star
Iloilo.....			
Cebu.....	March 18-19	<i>American Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star
Manila.....	April 6	<i>Silverwalnut</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Iloilo.....	April 10	<i>Hoegh Merchant</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	March 18	<i>Silverash</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Cebu.....	March 26-27	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
	April 24-25	<i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Singapore.....</b>	March 18	<i>Silverash</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Society Islands—</b>			
Papeete.....	March 28	<i>Waitomo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Papeete.....	April 3	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
<b>Sweden—</b>			
Stockholm.....	March 28	<i>Paraguay (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Gothenburg.....	April 6-9	<i>Golden Gate (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
<b>Trieste.....</b>	March 23	<i>Tritone</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>United Kingdom—</b>			
Hull.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 9	<i>Lake Atlin</i>	Anglo Canadian
London.....	March 1-19	<i>Lake Winnipeg</i>	Empire Shipping
London.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 9	<i>Lake Chilco</i>	Anglo Canadian
London.....	March 28	<i>Paraguay (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
London.....	April 6-9	<i>Golden Gate (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Manchester.....	March 22	<i>English Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	April 4	<i>Pacific Exporter</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	April 26	<i>Pacific Enterprise</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	May 7	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	May 12	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy
Unstated Ports.....	April 1-15	<i>Lake Sumas</i>	Empire Shipping
	April 3-18	<i>Ambassador</i>	Anglo Canadian
	April 11-26	<i>Lake Minnewanka</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Uruguay—</b>			
Montevideo.....	April 2	<i>Ravnanger</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Venezuela—</b>			
Puerto Cabello.....	March 13	<i>Glimmaren</i>	Empire Shipping
La Guaira.....	March 27	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
Maracaibo.....			

## Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Feb. 14	Nominal Quotations Feb. 21
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	•2977	•2977
		Free	•2085	•2085
Australia.....	Pound	....	3•2240	3•2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc	....	•0228	•0228
Bolivia.....	Boliviano	....	•0238	•0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar	....	•8396	•8396
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro	....	•0544	•0544
Chile.....	Peso	Off.	•0517	•0517
		Export	•0322	•0322
Colombia.....	Peso	....	•5128	•5128
Cuba.....	Peso	....	1•0000	1•0000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna	....	•0200	•0200
Denmark.....	Krone	....	•2083	•2083
Ecuador.....	Sucre	....	•0740	•0740
Egypt.....	Pound	....	4•1330	4•1330
Fiji.....	Pound	....	3•6306	3•6306
Finland.....	Markka	....	•0073	•0073
France and French North Africa.....	Franc	Off.	•0038	•0038
		Free	•0031	•0031
French Empire—African.....	Franc	....	•0076	•0076
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc	....	•0202	•0202
Haiti.....	Gourde	....	•2000	•2000
Hong Kong.....	Dollar	....	•2518	•2518
Iceland.....	Krona	....	•1541	•1541
India.....	Rupee	....	•3022	•3022
Indonesia.....	Florin	....	•3769	•3769
Iraq.....	Dinar	....	4•0300	4•0300
Ireland.....	Pound	....	4•0300	4•0300
Italy.....	Lira	....	•0017	•0017
Jamaica.....	Pound	....	4•0300	4•0300
Malaya.....	Dollar	....	•4701	•4701
Mexico.....	Peso	....	•1451	•1423
Netherlands.....	Florin	....	•3769	•3769
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin	....	•5302	•5302
New Zealand.....	Pound	....	4•0300	4•0300
Norway.....	Krone	....	•2015	•2015
Pakistan.....	Rupee	....	•3022	•3022
Palestine.....	Pound	....	4•0300	4•0300
Peru.....	Sol	....	•1538	•1538
Philippines.....	Peso	....	•5000	•5000
Portugal.....	Escudo	....	•0403	•0403
Siam.....	Baht	....	•1000	•1000
Spain.....	Peseta	....	•0916	•0916
Sweden.....	Krona	....	•2783	•2783
Switzerland.....	Franc	....	•2336	•2336
Turkey.....	Lira	....	•3571	•3571
Union of South Africa.....	Pound	....	4•0300	4•0300
United Kingdom.....	Pound	....	4•0300	4•0300
United States.....	Dollar	....	1•0000	1•0000
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	•6583	•6583
		Uncontrolled	•6618	•6618
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	....	•2985	•2985

# Foreign Trade Service

## Head Office Directory

The work of the Service is co-ordinated by an executive committee, of which the undernoted directors are members, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce is chairman.

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

## Trade Commissioner Service

**Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)**

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

### *Area Officers—*

*Asia* (5249)

*Commonwealth*, (4404)

*Europe*, K. Nyenhuis (4404); R. W. Rosenthal (7641); R. T. Young (4404)

*Latin America*, A. Savard (7641)

*Western Representative*—355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

*Agricultural Officer*, D. A. B. Marshall (6800)

## Commodities Branch

**Director, W. F. Bull (6748)**

*Export Permit Branch*—Chief, W. F. Bull; Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

## Export Division

**Acting Director, G. A. Newman (5983)**

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

*Food Section*—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Dairy and poultry products, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Fish and fish products, T. R. Kinsella (7385)

Livestock and animal products, D. G. W. Douglas (5859)

Plants and products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

*Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section*—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Agricultural equipment, J. D. Moorman (7168)

Automotive equipment and vehicles, J. J. Kealey (7168)

Chemicals and allied products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Electrical and electronic equipment, A. S. MacRae (7060)

Iron and steel products, L. G. Dornan (7060)

Machinery and industrial equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, A. M. Tedford (7546)

*Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section*—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Leather, rubber and products, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Textiles and apparel, G. R. Poley (3004) and E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

*Wood and Paper Section*—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4863)

Paper and products, E. Clarke (6974) and N. R. Chappell (6974)

Wood and products, G. H. Rochester (4863) and J. C. Dunn (4863)

*General Products Section*—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

General manufactured products, R. J. Handy (5666)

General products, W. H. Grant (3209)

Consumer metal products, E. L. Smith (5666)

Miscellaneous manufactured products, P. G. Jones (4160)

*Exporters' Directory*—Chief, G. L. Tighe (6681)

*Token Shipments to United Kingdom*—A. E. Fortington (5670)



# Foreign Trade Service

## Head Office Directory—*Concluded*

### Import Division

**Director, Denis Harvey (5417)**

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

**Raw Materials Section**—Chief, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Coal, iron and steel, A. J. Langdon (6905)

Fibres and textiles, A. C. Fairweather (7815)

Food and groceries, E. B. Paget (4161)

Hides, skins, leather and rubber, F. T. Carten (4965)

Oils and fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Tin, antimony and other non-ferrous metals, F. T. Carten (4965)

**Manufactured Goods Section**—Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

G. C. Clarke (3873), G. W. Rahm (6958) and P. E. Jensen (5337)

**Trade Services Section**—Chief, A. J. Langdon (6905)

Commodity research and trade statistics, A. J. Langdon (6905)

Foreign export controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Trade services directory, A. J. Langdon (6905)

**Importers' Directory**, G. A. Plant (5823)

### Transportation and Communications Division

**Director, G. S. Hall (6236)**

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

### Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

**Director, H. R. Kemp (5151 and 7696)**

**Treaty Research Section**—Acting Chief, A. L. Neal (7696 and 5151)

**Foreign Tariffs Section**—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

*United States*, G. C. Cowper (2250)

*Commonwealth*, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)

*Europe*, E. J. McMeekin (5642)

*Latin America*, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

### Industrial Development Division

**Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)**

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (7886)

### Publicity Division

**Director, B. C. Butler (2479)**

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

**News Section**—A. H. Newman (6588)

# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-eight countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service, in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible	Country	Post Responsible
Algeria.....	Paris	Leeward Islands.....	Port of Spain
Angola.....	Leopoldville	Libya.....	Rome
Argentina.....	Buenos Aires	Luxembourg.....	Brussels
Australia.....	Sydney and Melbourne	Madagascar.....	Cape Town
Austria.....	Berne	Maderia.....	Lisbon
Azores.....	Lisbon	Malta.....	Rome
Bahamas.....	Kingston, Jamaica	Mauritius.....	Cape Town
Barbados.....	Port of Spain	Mexico.....	Mexico City
Belgian Congo.....	Leopoldville	Netherlands.....	The Hague
Belgium.....	Brussels	Netherlands Guiana.....	Port of Spain
Bermuda.....	New York	Netherlands Antilles.....	Caracas, Venezuela
Bolivia.....	Santiago, Chile	Newfoundland.....	St. John's
Brazil.....	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo	New Zealand.....	Wellington
British Guiana.....	Port of Spain	Nicaragua.....	Guatemala City
British Honduras.....	Kingston, Jamaica	Nigeria.....	London
Brunei.....	Singapore	North Borneo.....	Singapore
Burma.....	Bombay	Northern Ireland.....	Belfast
Canal Zone.....	Bogotá, Colombia	Northern Rhodesia.....	Johannesburg
Canary Islands.....	Lisbon	Norway.....	Oslo
Ceylon.....	Bombay	Nyasaland.....	Johannesburg
Chile.....	Santiago	Pakistan.....	Karachi
China.....	Shanghai	Palestine.....	Cairo
Colombia.....	Bogotá	Panama.....	Bogotá, Colombia
Costa Rica.....	Guatemala City	Paraguay.....	Buenos Aires
Cuba.....	Havana	Peru.....	Lima
Cyprus.....	Cairo, Egypt	Philippine Islands.....	Hong Kong
Czechoslovakia.....	Berne	Portugal.....	Lisbon
Denmark.....	Oslo, Norway	Portuguese East Africa.....	Johannesburg
Dominican Republic.....	Havana, Cuba	Puerto Rico.....	Havana, Cuba
Ecuador.....	Lima, Peru	Sarawak.....	Singapore
Egypt.....	Cairo	Scotland.....	Glasgow
El Salvador.....	Guatemala City	Siam.....	Singapore
England.....	London and Liverpool	Sierra Leone.....	London
Falkland Islands.....	Buenos Aires	Singapore.....	Singapore
Federation of Malaya.....	Singapore	South Africa.....	Johannesburg and Cape Town
Fiji.....	Wellington, New Zealand	South China.....	Hong Kong
Finland.....	Stockholm	South-West Africa.....	Cape Town
France.....	Paris	Southern Rhodesia.....	Johannesburg
French Equatorial Africa.....	Leopoldville	Spain.....	Lisbon
French Guiana.....	Port of Spain	Spanish Morocco.....	Lisbon
French Indo-China.....	Hong Kong	Sudan.....	Cairo
French Morocco.....	Paris	Sweden.....	Stockholm
French West Indies.....	Port of Spain	Switzerland.....	Berne
Gambia.....	London	Syria.....	Cairo
Gibraltar.....	Lisbon	Tanganyika.....	Johannesburg
Gold Coast.....	London	Tasmania.....	Melbourne
Greece.....	Athens	Trinidad.....	Port of Spain
Greenland.....	Oslo	Tunisia.....	Paris
Guatemala.....	Guatemala City	Turkey.....	Istanbul
Haiti.....	Havana, Cuba	Uganda.....	Johannesburg
Hawaii.....	Los Angeles	United States.....	Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles
Hong Kong.....	Hong Kong	United Kingdom.....	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Hungary.....	Berne	Uruguay.....	Buenos Aires
Iceland.....	Glasgow	Venezuela.....	Caracas
India.....	New Delhi and Bombay	Wales.....	Liverpool
Indonesia.....	Singapore	Western Samoa.....	Wellington, New Zealand
Iran (Persia).....	Cairo	Windward Islands.....	Port of Spain
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	Cairo	Yugoslavia.....	Rome
Ireland.....	Dublin		
Italy.....	Rome		
Jamaica.....	Kingston		
Kenya.....	Johannesburg		

# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 273.

Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*São Paulo*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Chile

*Santiago*—E. H. MAGUIRE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771. Territory includes Bolivia.

## China

*Shanghai*—L. M. COSGRAVE, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.

Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.

Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.

Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Transjordan.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

## Germany

*Frankfurt*—B. J. BACHAND, Canadian Economic Representative, Canadian Consulate, Economic Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse, Frankfurt am Main, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.

Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.

Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

## Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

## India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—C. R. GALLOW, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

## Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

## Italy

*Rome*—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

## Jamaica

*Kingston*—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

## Mexico

*Mexico City*—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

## Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

## Newfoundland

*St. John's*—R. CAMPBELL SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Water Street.

## New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

*Wellington*—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.

## Norway

*Oslo*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

## Pakistan

*Karachi*—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Afghanistan.

## Peru

*Lima*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

## Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

## Singapore

*Singapore*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Siam.

## South Africa

*Johannesburg*—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

**Cape Town**—S. G. TREGASKES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

*Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—F. H. PALMER, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London**—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

*Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

*Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

*Cable address, Cantracom, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

*Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

**Glasgow**—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

*Cable address, Cantracom.*

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—G. R. PATERSON, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.

Territory includes Bermuda.

*Cable address, Cantracom.*

**Boston**—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.

Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

# Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is published as a special service to the commercial community. It is requested that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Editor, *Foreign Trade*.

**Argentina**—Representative of the Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion, 31 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8693.

**Australia**—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Office of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, 24 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6717.

F. R. Gullick, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street, Vancouver. Telephone—TAtlow 1177.

**Belgium**—Jean Querton, Consul-General, Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.

**Bolivia**—Roberto Pacheco Iturralde, Consul-General, Room 205, 1434 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

**Brazil**—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 400 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, agent of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, Room 49, 46 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1486.

**British West Indies and British Guiana**—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.

**Chile**—First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.

Mariano Bustos, Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal.

**China**—Commercial matters in Canada are handled by the Chinese Consulates General in Vancouver, B.C., and Toronto, Ont.; also by the Chinese Consulate in Winnipeg, Man.

**Colombia**—Jorge Castaño Castillo, Consul-General, 3757 Wilson Avenue, Montreal 28.

**Cuba**—Dr. Guy Pérez Cisneros, Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.

**Czechoslovakia**—Dr. Miroslav Mareš, Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1545.

**Denmark**—Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.

**Dominican Republic**—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.

**Ecuador**—Camilo J. Andrade, Consul-General, Room 917, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8473.

**France**—Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone 3-5681.

Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2271.

**Greece**—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.

**Haiti**—Philippe Contave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.

**India**—M. R. Ahuja, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.

**Ireland**—Eamonn L. Kennedy, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.

**Italy**—Dr. P. F. Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Legation, 133 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-3630.

**Lebanon**—Maurice J. Tabet, Consul, Consulate of Lebanon, 200 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.

**Mexico**—Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LANcaster 2502.

**Netherlands**—E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7241.

H. de Vos, Consul, Netherlands Consulate General, Castle Building, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9682.

A. S. Tuinman, Agricultural Attaché, Netherlands Embassy, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4142.



# Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

**New Zealand**—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LANcaster 4104.

**Norway**—Knut Orre, First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.

**Peru**—Francisco Pardo de Zela, Commercial Attaché, Peruvian Embassy, 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-0626.

**Poland**—T. Wiewiórowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. Telephones—2-4076 and 2-3233.

**Portugal**—Dr. Vasco V. Garin, Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—BELair 1607.

**Sweden**—Second Secretary, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.

**Switzerland**—Henri Zoelly, Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1837.

Louis Scalabrino, Vice-Consul, Room 1521, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 1878.

I. Sembinelli, Vice-Consul, Room 215, 159 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 4097.

**Turkey**—Ismail Kavadar, Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 188 Powell Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4675.

Imin Boysan, Assistant Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 188 Powell Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4675.

**Union of South Africa**—J. H. Brand, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 15 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1771.

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**—N. S. Skvortsov, Representative of the Commercial Counsellor, Soviet Embassy, 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4341.

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**—R. Keith Jopson, O.B.E., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

A. R. Bruce, Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 2257.

W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 2257.

H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADElaide 2174.

W. G. Coventry, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—9-3153.

P. S. Young, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PACific 4644.

**United States of America**—Homer S. Fox, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

William L. Kilcoin, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

**Yugoslavia**—Peter Mangovski, Commercial Counsellor, Yugoslav Embassy, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6289.

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## South African Railways Show Large Deficit

Operating deficit of the South African railways from April to September, 1948, amounted to £2,345,000. This was offset by a profit of £1,299,000 earned by the harbours, and the net deficit on all services, including steamships, airways and aerodromes, amounted to £1,361,000, after providing £250,686 for the Net Revenue Appropriations Account. Increases in railway operating costs can no longer be met by increasing the traffic volume and, in fact, with their present equipment, the railways have virtually reached the limit of their earning capacity on the present basis of rates and fares. They have increased their charges by only 17½ per cent during the last ten years, and although traffic has continued to reach new high levels in recent months, rising wages, operating expenses and costs of equipment have outstripped earning capacity. (*Barclay's Bank Review*)

# **Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade**

## **Import Control Branch**

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

**Director General, J. H. Berry (3924)**

Import Allotment Division, Director, W. E. McDermott (5861)

Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)

Project Division, Director, Stanley Burke (5541)

## **Canadian Government Exhibition Commission**

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

**Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)**

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada, and for international trade fairs held in Canada; advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

## **Wheat and Grain Division**

**Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)**

Assists foreign governments in purchasing Canadian wheat, flour and other cereals. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian-Wheat Board.

Assistant to Director (5830)

## **Canadian Commercial Corporation**

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

**Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)**

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—*Cancomco*.

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)

Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)

General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

## **Export Credits Insurance Corporation**

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

**General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)**

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—*Excredcorp*.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)



# Trade Publications Available

## ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution at the Dairy Show, in London, England, and to the provision trade in Great Britain. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

## Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at International Fur and Leather Fair, in Basle, Switzerland. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

## Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

## Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

## Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, Australia, British West Indies and British Guiana, Central America, Colombia and Venezuela, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

## Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa:

- Assistance Available from Trade Commissioners
- Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
- Canadian Port Facilities Aid Foreign Trade
- Canadian Toy Industry
- European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
- Foreign Import Controls and Exchange Regulations
- Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
- Industrial Development in Canada
- Influence of Geography on Import Trade
- Production of Sports Equipment in Canada
- Trade Procedure for American and British Zones in Germany

## Trade Bulletins and Reports

Detailed information on foreign trade is compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, being issued on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book*, the *Canada Handbook*, the *Canadian Statistical Review* and commodity reports. Catalogue of publications obtainable from Information Service, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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